INSURANCE.

Indian Merchants' Chamber really mean business.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Indian merchants can give effect to this by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XVI NO 57-- BOMBAY WEDNESDAY MARCH 7 1928 ONE ANNA

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH and LONDON CALLING at MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1928			
10 Mar.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 ,,	RAZMAK@† ..		10,602
21 ,,	CHINA† ..		7,952
24 ,,	KANPURA ..		16,601
31 ,,	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 April	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 ,,	RAZMAK @ ..		10,602
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
28 ,,	[illegible]AX [illegible]TANA		20,837
5 May.	[illegible]		16,568
12 ,,	MOREA* ..		10,953
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
26 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA	16,088
2 June	MACEDONIA..		11,120
9 ,,	MALWA* ..		0,988
16 ,,	MANTUA ..		10 946
23 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,572
30 ,,	DELTA ..		8,000
7 July	KANPURA* ..		16,601
14 ,,	MOREA ..		10,953
21 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
28 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
4 Aug	RWALPINDI*		16,619
11 ,,	MACEDONIA.		11,120
18 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
25 ,,	MANTUA ..		10,946

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† 1st Saloon only.

$EXTRA SAILING OF S.S. CHINA AT THE FOLLOWING REDUCED RATES :—

1st Saloon to London A. £80, B. £70, C. £60
1st Saloon to Marseilles A. £72, B. £62, C. £55.
2nd Saloon to London A. £54, B. £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles A. £50, B. £48.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA," on the 2nd of June, 1928, and terminating with the "KAISER-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions ... £120
To Marseilles and back £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1928		
15th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
5th April	MANELA ..	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA ..	8,441
14th June	MANORA ..	7,583

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1928		
11th Mar.	YUBAYE MARU ..	Japan.
29th ,,	NALDERA ..	Colombo and Australia.
31st March	†S. S. KIDDERPORE	Straits, China and Japan.
3rd April	†S. S. ALIPORE	Straits, China and Japan.
24th Apr.	DELTA ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
6th April	†S. S. MIRZAPORE	Straits China and Japan.
26th Apr.	NARKONDA ..	Colombo and Australia.
24th May	MOOLTAN ..	Colombo and Australia.
7th June	RAWALPINDI ..	Colombo, Straits China and Japan
Connecting at Colombo with COMORIN ..		for Australia.
5th July	RAJPUTANA ..	Colombo, Straits China and Japan
Connecting at Colombo with MONGOLIA ..		for Australia.

†Does not carry Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928		
7th March	BANKURA ..	Basrah via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
9th ,,	VASNA ..	Basrah via Karachi.
10th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka & Cutch Mandvie.
12th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvie.
14th ,,	KAROA ..	East & South Africa.
21st ,,	xELLORA ..	Mombasa

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Osaka Maru ..	3741	25 Feb.	7 Mar.
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	25 ,,	10 ,,
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	29 ,,	15 ,,
Tasmania Maru..	4105	7 March	18 ,,
Moji Maru ..	3757	18 ,,	29 ,,
Muroran Maru ..	5374	21st Mar.	1 April.
*Nado Maru ..	5898	30th ,,	13 ,,
Tokushima Maru	5976	4th Apr	16 ,,
Genoa Maru ..	6785	16th Apr.	30 ,,
*Awa Maru ..	6028	30th ,,	14 May.

*Passenger Steamer,

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg. "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to: Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO. Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Honolulu Maru.	24th Feb.	8th Mar.
Shingo Maru ..	29th ,,	13th ,,
Shinnoh Maru..	11th March	22nd ,,
Indo Maru ..	11th ,,	26th ,,
Celebes Maru ..	24th ,,	8th April.
Indus Maru ..	6th April	15th ..
Borneo Maru ..	9th	22nd ,,
Shunko Maru ..	23rd	5th May.

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.

"Second To None"

Mr. RANGANATH RAO. of Ranipet writes :—

"I had occasions to use the world famed ATANK NIGRAH PILLS..... I can assure you, the medicine is SECOND TO NONE."

The Atank Nigrah Pills

Cure Brain-fag, Constipation, nervous debility and other mental as well as physical disorders.

Price—Rupee ONE (32 Pills)

For a full list of all our preparations write to:—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar)
Bombay Office Kalbadevi Rd.

BANKING

Bank of Baroda Ld.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar,
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Susbscribed Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund 22,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kallol, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.

DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman)
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.,
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Mathibhai Desai. Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons, Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30 June, and at 2 per cent, from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on appliction

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE.
General Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ,, 100,000,000
Reserved Fund ,, 96,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Samarang
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manila	Shimonosaki
Changchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hemburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent: per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO
Manager.

When You Spend so much for Your Clothes

why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET BOMBAY.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Authorised Capital	Rs.	1,00,00,000
Issued Capital	Rs.	50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	Rs.	50,00,000
Paid Up Capital	Rs.	31,07,401
Reserve Funds	Rs.	20,50,000

LOCAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman).
2. Hon'ble Sir Manmohandass Ramji.
3. Lala Kishen Prasad.

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL, LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad		Montgomery
Amritsar	Jullundur	Okara (dist.)
Ambala City	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Can
Ambala Cant	Jammu	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhang	Quetta
Culcutta	(Maghiana)	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Lyallapur	Simla
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Meerut City	
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	

LONDON AGENTS:
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2-1/2 per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIES, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

S. DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPTIAL SUSCRIBED	As. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND	Rs. 82,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00.000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel.—Ulcer, Kandi.
Agents:—KEMP & CO., Charni Road, Bombay
J. TIRTH & CO., Bunder Road Karachi.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:— 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
Estd. 1906.

The Progressive Indian Insurance Company

EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR.

	1925.	1926.
New Business	Rs. 67,25,500	Rs. 82,74,000
New Premium Income	,, 3,43,794	,, 4,46,82
Premium Income	,, 17,83,154	,, 19,79,361
Life Assurance Fund	,, 82,70,39[illegible]	,, 94,49,100

ATTRACTIVE FEATURE

Low rates of premium.
Liberal Surrender Values.
Loans on policies at very moderate rate of interest.
Prompt Settlement of Claims.
Bonuses on policies declared at a high rate.
Cash Value of Bonuses granted on liberal rate.
Financial Security absolute.
Policies are World-wide.

Prospectus and Forms please write to the
BOMBAY BRANCH: Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?

One Rupee

per day can get you at age 25
LIFE INSURANCE
or Rs. TEN THOUSAND with profits (estimated at Rs. 3,000) payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.

INQUIRE AT THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co. Ltd.

Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, : : : BOMBAY

INSURE WITH :—
THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE Ltd

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.
No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No. Capitalists.
CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000 COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES
INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of differen on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to:—
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L., Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA
AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED.

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25% of the premium refunded as Bonus,
Funds above Rs. 1 LACS

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per month Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building, D'Lisstreet, Mazagon, Bombay

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second ..	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR
Satara City.

THE
EAST & WEST

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Purely Indian Concern-Offers everything best in Life Insurance.

Several New attractive plans

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the :—

SECRETARIES, Bombay

IT HAPPENS EVERY DAY.

OWN COME FOR RENT AND FOR SALE SIGNS.

"Bombay Chronicle" classified advertisements are sending tenants and buyers to many people in Bombay City every day.

Using "Bombay Chronicle" classified advertisements means your wants filled quickly—costs a trifle.

CLASSIFIELD ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee **ONE**

for First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS:

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—CANDIDATES for M.D., D.Sc., Homeopathic, Ayurvedic, Examinations, before 30th March. Send postage for prospectus. Post-box 256, MADRAS.
A R748

WANTED.—A competent ACCOUNTANT, good at drafting letters in English and knowing Hindi and Urdu. Previous office experience essential. Pay Rs. 50/- p.m. which is likely to be raised to 60-2-70 very shortly. Appointment in the first instance will be made on probation for six months. Apply with copies of testimonials to the INSPECTOR GENERAL POLICE, Jaipur, Rajputana.
A 30012

WANTED a B.Com. for the post of an ACCOUNTANT in Surat Peoples' Co-operative Bank Ltd. Salary Rs. 75—5—150. Apply with testimonials.

WANTED—A LADY DOCTOR for Woman's Hospital at Godhra. Pay Rs. 250—40/3—450—50—500. House rent Rs 30. Private practice allowed. Must be registered medical graduate. Apply before 10th March, 1928, to PRESIDENT, MRS. SMART, Victory Hospital Fund, Godhra.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,

'Bombay Chronicle,"

Custom House Road, Bombay.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A SECRETARY for the Head Office of a progressive Life Assurance Company. Only graduates with at least five years' working experience of a big Life Office (Head Office) need apply, stating age, academic qualifications and experience. Decent salary will be paid to a properly qualified man. Applications which should be accompanied by copies of testimonials, should reach the undernoted address, not later than the 10th March, 1928, P. O. Box 13, Delhi.

WANTED—A PRIVATE TUTOR immediately to coach 2 boys of 11 years and 9 years at a salary of Rs. 40 (Forty) per month. Lodging and Boarding free. The candidate must be a graduate and Bengali. Another tuition if available will be allowed. Apply to S. N. Chatterjee, Manager, Imperial Bank of India, Saharanpur, U.P.

PARTNER WANTED—"Fully qualified and experienced architect Indian (30) seeks partner to open Architect's Office in Bombay. B.E., preferred. Apply Box No. 2113, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R760

WANTED experienced and qualified LADY HEALTH VISITOR for the Bhopal Municipality. Salary Rs. 100, plus Rs. 25 carriage allowance with free quarters. Candidates having medical qualification will be preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials, before the 15th March, 1928, to THE EXECUTIVE OFFICER, Municipal Board, Bhopal.

WANTED—Superintendent of Police, Banswara State. No unqualified and untrained man need apply. Final date for application 15th March 1928. Terms required to be mentioned in the application to be addressed to the Diwan, Banswara (Rajputana).
A 30069

WANTED influential AGENTS, each town to sell a ready saleable article. For particulars apply to ABRAM, Mahim P.O., Bombay.

WANTED immediately 1,000 CANVASSERS throughout India, Burma and Ceylon on Rs. 100 a month. AMARNATH, B.A., LLB., Solan (near Simla).

WANTED an LL.B. with knowledge of Hindi as MUNSIFF. Pay Rs. 125 and free house. Apply to DEWAN, Ali Rajpur State, Ali Rajpur, C.I.

WANTED a qualified MEDICAL MAN for Sheth Madha Charitable Dispensary, Variav, Surat District. Net. Pay from Rs. 75 to Rs. 150. Apply to MANAGER.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SUB-OVERSEER on Rs. 50 per month. Apply personally GRAMOPHONE Co., Ltd., Dum-Dum Cantonments.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY STOCK & account book keeper also experienced shorthand typist. Permanent job. Apply to AGFA PHOTO Co., Russel Street.

WANTED—TEMPORARILY, FOR THE Branch Shipping Office, 3 Mohammdan Clerks. Apply by 7th March to ASSISTANT SHIPPING MASTER, Kidderpore.

WANTED—AT ONCE PASSED COMPOUNDER. Pay according to qualification. Interview personally with reference. Dr. MOHAMMED ALI, M.B., 45, Watgunj Street, Kidderpore.

WANTED—A GOOD SHORTHAND TYPE Babu, must be strong in shorthand and have had good experience in Mercantile Offices. Salary Rs. 75. Apply SAMUEL FITZE & CO., Ld., 4, Government Place, Calcutta.

WANTED a DOCTOR, L. M. & S., or M.B.B.S. for our Caste Dispensary, Apply sharp stating terms to the HON. SECRETARY, Shri Jain Visa Oohwai Club, Ratanpole, Ahmedabad. Jain preferred.

WANTED STUDENTS for guaranteed training in commercial subjects by correspondence, for high class diplomas, and for papers of London Chamber, SECRETARY, Accountants Association, Aligarh.

WANTED—TWO BOTANY AND ONE CHEMISTRY assistant in the grade 85—5—120—5—170—5—200. Only graduates in the respective sciences or agriculture need apply. Aptitude for research will get preference. Application with copies of testimonials should reach the GOVT. SUGARCANE EXPERT. Lawley Road Post (via Coimbatore, S. I. Ry.) by 20th March, at latest

WANTED—MECHANICAL ENGINEER, must be keen and energetic graduate of Technical or Engineering College with subsequent works experience and not less than two years in drawing office, age not over 30. Salary according to qualification.—Apply to The TATA IRON & STEEL Co., Ltd., Jamshedpur, B. N. R.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED FOREMAN tto take charge of a Foundry, special knowledge of steel and malleable castings manufactured for Agricultural Implements essential.

Please apply stating the qualifications and experience possessed and minimum salary expected to—KHAN BAHADUR D. B. COOPER.

SATARA (Bombay Presidency).

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED —An experienced MILLER for Simon's plants. Apply with testimonials and salary to THE PROPRIETORS The Kishan Flour Mills, Meerut City.

WANTED—Men to start MANUFACTURING BUSINESS. Rs. 60 weekly earned at home. Particulars free. Business Standards Service Bureau, 10, Temple Road, Colombo, Ceylon.

WANTED—At once a B.A., strong in Bengali, for Nandanpur Rupchand Academy on Rs. 30 to Rs. 35 a month. Apply to the Secretary, Nandanpur P.O., (Howrah) Dist.

WANTED—A passed expert ACCOUNTANT for the Kundola Pravuram Sampat Syndicate Zamindary, Ltd. Salary according to qualifications. Free lodge. Apply to the Managing Director with copies of testimonials stating age and previous experience before the 15th March 1928. The accounts are to be kept in Bengali. The candidate must be ready for personal interview if necessary. Biraj Krishna Mukherjee, Managing Director, Kundola Head Office, Birbhum.

WANTED FOR OVERSEAS:—Assistant Station Masters, Mechanical Engineers, Turners, Boiler-makers and Wiremen. And for Bombay Steno-typists, Storekeepers having experience of Electrical and mechanical stores, Draughtsmen (Mechl.) Surveyors and Compositors. Apply immediately in person with original copies of certificates to P. DUBASH & CO., Recruiting Contractors, Sultan Munzil, Chira Bazaar, Girgaon Road, Bombay.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of TARIFF CLERK in the Office of the General Secretary, Indian Railway Conference Association. Pay Rs. 200—20—300—25—450. Only men with experience of the rates branch of a railway need apply. Applications in applicants' own handwriting accompanied by a statement giving full particulars of qualifications, age and experience, together with copies of testimonials should be sent to the GENERAL SECRETARY, Indian Railway Conference Association, 15, Queen's Road, Allahabad.

WANTED from 1st April 1928 a JUNIOR ELECTRICAL INSPECTOR on Rs. 250—20—550 (efficiency bar)—20—750, with starting pay determined by age and experience. He should: (1) be a Graduate in Electrical Engineering. (2) have completed the post-Graduate course in the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, and (3) have not less than three years' subsequent good experience. Applications in own handwriting stating in detail the qualifications, previous experience, present pay and age and time required to join, should reach the ELECTRICAL INSPECTOR TO GOVERNMENT. Chepauk, Madras, on or before 9th March.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of TARIFF CLERK in the Office of the General Secretary, Indian Railway Conference Association. Pay Rs. 200—20—300—25—450. Only men with experience of the rates branch of a railway need apply. Applications in applicants' own handwriting accompanied by a statement giving full particulars of qualifications, age and experience, together with copies of testimonials should be sent to the GENERAL SECRETARY, Indian Railway Conference Association, 15, Queen's Road, Allahabad.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the gazetted post of CURATOR, Central Museum, Lahore, in the grade of Rs. 350—25—750 p. m. Commencing pay Rs. 370 only. The following qualifications are desired:—A Graduate with a knowledge of Indian Archaeology, especially that of the North-Western Gandhara region, Sanskrit, Persian to a lesser extent, and a practical knowledge of Museum management, setting up of exhibits and cataloguing. Applications, by letter only, with credentials and copies of testimonials must reach the undersigned before 15th March, 1928. —CURATOR, Central Museum, Lahore.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

QUETTA PICTURE PALACE TO LET—Offers invited to lease out the above now known as the OPERA HOUSE of Quetta available from 15th May, 1928. Theatre centrally situated midway cantonment and civil limits. Well furnished suitable both for Cinema and Theatrical performances. For further particulars apply to the owner. KHAN BAHADUR ABDUL SATTAR, QUETTA.
C R638

MISCELLANEOUS.

LUNATICS admitted in a high class seaside home. All communities. See BHATHENA personally on 1st and 2nd March. Railway Hotel, Bombay.
R761

TERMS REVISED—Agents for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and SUNDAY EDITIONS are enrolled on the most favourable terms as revised. Apply to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
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4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

BIHAR AND ORISSA VETERINARY COLLEGE, PATNA.

GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR and ORISSA having decided to open the above College in July, 1929. applications are invited for the following appointments:—

(1) LECTURER on MATERIA MEDICA and THERAPEUTICS. Pay Rs. 250 per mensem. Qualifications—Graduate of an Indian Veterinary College.

(2) LECTURER on BIOLOGY with Chemistry as an additional subject. Pay Rs. 250 per mensem.

Qualifications—an M.Sc. of an Indian University.

(3) DEMONSTRATOR of PATHOLOGY and BACTERIOLOGY.

(4) ASSISTANT to Professor of Hygiene and Dietetics.

(5) ASSISTANT to Professor of Surgery.

(6 ASSISTANT to Professor of Anatomy.

Qualifications for (3), (4), (5) and (6) Graduate of an Indian Veterinary College.

Pay—Grade pay of Veterinary Assistant Surgeons (Rs. 50-125) plus special allowance of Rs. 20 p.m.

Applications should be received up to 31st March, 1928, and should be addressed to

DIRECTOR,
Civil Veterinary Department,
Bihar and Orissa.

Patna, the 18th February, 1928.
29993

BIHAR AND ORISSA VETERINARY COLLEGE, PATNA.

THE GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR and ORISSA having decided to open the above College in July, 1929, applications for the post of Professor of Hygiene, Dietetics and Animal Breeding are invited.

Pay—According to the scale to be fixed for the Bihar and Orissa New Provincial Veterinary Service, Class I. Initial pay to be about Rs. 850 per month. Five years' contract in the first instance, with privilege of Special Provident Fund, and prospect of permanent appointment to the above service, if satisfactory.

Qualifications—M.R.C.V.S. Candidates to produce certificate of proficiency and character.

Selected candidates will be required to take a course at the Institute of Anima Breeding, Edinburgh, as State Scholar.

Applications will be received up to 31st March 1928. For further particulars apply to

DIRECTOR,
Civil Veterinary Department,
Bihar and Orissa.

Patna, the 18th February, 1928.
29994

BIHAR AND ORISSA VETERINARY COLLEGE, PATNA.

GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR and ORISSA having decided to open the above College in July, 1929, applications are invited for the following appointments:—

(1) PROFESSOR OF SURGERY and Obstetrics.

(2) PROFESSOR OF ANATOMY and PHYSIOLOGY.

Pay—Rs. 250-20-550-20-750 with a scale of Rs. 300-25-350-20-750 for applicants with British qualifications. Five years' contract, which may be renewed if work found satisfactory with privileges of special provident Fund. No pension.

Qualification—M.R.C.V.S. or graduate of an Indian Veterinary College.

Candidates will be required to produce certificates in original of proficiency in their respective subjects and of teaching experience and character.

Selected candidates will be required to take courses at selected colleges. Applications will be received up to 31st March, 1928 and should be addressed to

DIRECTOR,
Civil Veterinary Department,
Bihar and Orissa.

Patna, the 18th February, 1928.
29995

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

SALE OF HYDRAULIC TURNTABLE PLANT COMPLETE IN WORKING ORDER WITH TWO ENGINES WITH PUMPS AND BOILERS AT WADI BUNDER.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites Tenders for the purchase of the above, which are at Wadi Bunder and can be inspected in position on application to the District Engineer, Bombay Works Division, G. I. P. Railway, Parel.

2. The engines and boilers belonging to the plant have not been dismantled and the intending purchasers should inspect them in position and will have to dismantle and remove them at their own cost and risk.

3. No printed form of tender will be issued, but the tenderers should tender on their own form or by letter. The envelopes enclosing the tender should be sealed and endorsed "Tender for purchase of Hydraulic Turntable Plant".

4. A sum of Rs. 500/- in cash, or Government Promissory Notes, should be deposited with and sent direct to the Cashier, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, as earnest money, before the time fixed for opening the tenders, and the Agent on behalf of the Administration reserves to himself the right to confiscate the deposit, should the successful tenderer fail to abide by his tender.

5. The tenders will be received at the Agent's office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 28th March 1928.

T. G. RUSSELL,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.

23rd February, 1928.
29999

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDER FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF POINTS AND CROSSINGS.

The AGENT, G.I.P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the manufacture of points and crossings for 100 lbs. B. H. section rails. Rails will be supplied by the manufacturers. Alternative rates may be tendered for points and crossings made from rails of toughened plow, Chrome or other steel.

2. The approximate weight of the points and crossings to be manufactured is 416 tons.

3. The prescribed tender form with schedule of quantities drawings and conditions of tender can be obtained from the Railway's Chief Engineer, Bombay on payment of Rs. 20 per each set which amount will not be returned. The tender must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelope enclosing it must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the manufacture of points and crossings."

4. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office upto 3 p.m. (S.T.) on 25th April, 1928.

5. The result of the tender will be published in the Indian Trade Journal.

T. G. RUSSEL,
Agent, G.I.P. Railway.

Bombay 1st March, 1928.
30053

KING EDWARD VII MEMORIAL HOSPITAL and SETH GORDHANDAS SUNDERDAS MEDICAL COLLEGE, PAREL, BOMBAY.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of printed registers, books and forms to K. E. M. Hospital and Seth G. S. M. College; Parel, Bombay, for one year, commencing from 1st March, 1928.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (B. T.), on FRIDAY, the 16th March, 1928. Tenders must be enclosed in sealed envelopes, which must be endorsed "Tenders for the supply of printed registers, books, forms, etc. to K. E. M. Hospital and Seth G. S. M. College".

Forms of contract, specification, etc., and any other information that may be required will be supplied by the Dean's office, K. E. M. Hospital, Parel, Bombay, on personal application. A charge of Rs. 2/- will have to be paid for each set of tender forms.

The attention of the tenderers is invited to the general directions published with the tender

JIVRAJ N. MEHTA,
Dean.

TENDERS.

NOTICE NO. 1340.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the sale of Army Woollen and Cotton Cuttings, Remnants and Sweepings which are likely to be available at the Clothing Factory, Shahjahanpur, U. P., during 1928-29.

Tenders must be received before May 1st and will be opened by the undersigned at his office at 12 noon on 1st May, 1928.

Forms of Tender and Schedule can be obtained up to the 14th April, 1928, on application in writing.

CHIEF ORDNANCE OFFICER,
Clothing Factory,
Shahjahanpur.

Shahjahanpur,
Dated March, 1928.
30071

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT BAKE HOUSE LANE, FORT.

Under instructions from Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Vendor, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on SATURDAY, the 17th March, 1928, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Quit and Ground Rent tenure according to the Collector's Bills redeemed with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Bake House Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (893-13|36) square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New Nos. 4868, 4869 and 4870 and New Survey Nos. 9501 and 2|9498, Cadastral Survey No. 140 of Fort Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes in Bombay under A Ward Nos. 1087, 1088 and 1089, Street Nos. 24 and 10-12 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Meherbai, wife of Hormasji R. Nariman, on or towards the South by the property of Dungersi Shamji Joshi, on or towards the East by the said Bake House Lane and on or towards the West by the property of Tata Sons and Co.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Vendor at 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT PORTUGUESE CHURCH ROAD AT DADAR WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will under instructions from Mr. G. B. Pandya, Attorney for the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Atmaram Vinayak Javle, the Mortgagor in pursuance of the Power of Sale reserved to the Mortgagee under an indenture of Mortgage dated 20th June, 1925, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable property on FRIDAY, the 9th March, 1928 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Portuguese Church Road, Dadar, outside the Fort Bombay in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 430 square yards or thereabouts being a portion of a larger piece of land forming plot No. 6 thereof registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 69, New No. 3601, Old Survey No. 475, New Survey No. 2|1854, Cadastral Survey No. 6|1416, Lower Parel Division, assessed by the Municipality under G Ward Nos. 3334—(5) Street No. 798D.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Mr. G. B. Pandya, Attorney for the Mortgagee at his Office at Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 251 BAGS JAVA WHITE SUGAR.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers will sell by public auction THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of March, 1928, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the office of Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Co. in Kaji Syed Street, Khand Bazar, by their order and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Haji Ebrahim Mahomed.

EX. S. S. "NOORZHAN".

Shaw Bombay:—251 Bags Java White Sug

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra

on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS

EMPRESS THEATRE
6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
THE RECORD SMASHING MOTION PICTURE EPIC

THE BIG PARADE
with two big Stars
JOHN GILBERT
AND
RENEE ADOREE.
Unanimously acclaimed as the Mightiest of all Screen Masterpieces.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
The Celebrated Broadway Musical Comedy
Star::—
EDDIE CANTOR
The Idol of Millions in the Paramount Version of the ZIEGFELD PRODUCTION which shattered Records for Three Solid Years in New York:—
KID BOOTS
Supported by the Irresistible Beauties:—
BILLIE DOVE & CLARA BOW

PATHE CINEMA
(AT THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.)
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
FLAPPERS!—
See Yourself as others see You.
PARENTS!—
Are you the fools your children call you.
SEE
GLORIA SWANSON
IN
PRODIGAL DAUGHTERS.
See the modern jazz-mad girl at her dizziest pace. See the riotous revels, the mid-night bathing party. See Gloria's flashiest love-drama. With Theodore Roberts in the cast.
ALSO
HAROLD LLOYD
IN
STEP LIVELY

SHRI SHARDA FILM'S
Miracle of the Screen
"THE MAGIC VALLEY"
"THE MAGIC VALLEY"
"THE MAGIC VALLEY"
Powerful and Peppy Life, Love, Romance —Magic Stunts—a Story as new as to-day
TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK
AT
CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM.
DAILY at 5, 7, 9 & 11 P. M

AMUSEMENTS

AN INTERESTING TOPICAL OF
THE BOMBAY BIG PARADE
Held on Monday 5th February in the presence of H. E. the Governor will be screened TO-NIGHT
AT
THE CAPITOL
@ 6-30 and 9-30 P.M
BRITAIN'S POPULAR STAR
MATHESON LANG
in
THE QUALIFIED ADVENTURER

ALSO
THE LATEST PATHE SUPER-GAZETTE.
Please note that the Second Show begins at 9-30.

IMPERIAL CINEMA
Lamington Road
PRESENTS
TO-NIGHT and during THIS WEEK
EXCELSIOR FILM COMPANY'S
MOST THRILLING PRODUCTION
DETECTIVE-KUMAR
Featuring
Mr. ALHAVLE, Miss MALINI and Miss RAMPYARI.
PLEASE NOTE—This production presents a very charming plot with numerous stunts and thrills
Don't Miss to Witness the dare devi deeds linked in this story.
Daily Four Shows at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 P. M.
Extra Show on Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holiday at 3-30 P. M.

GLOBE CINEMA
Sandhurst Road.
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily.
Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 P. M.
JUMP ABOARD
'THE RADIO FLYER'
and take a ride through the realms of mystery, romance and intrigue.
Starring
CHARLES BUTCHISON
AND
SHELDON LEWIS
Also
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
in his two reels Comedy
Charlie's Elopement
And another 2 reels Comic.

ONE OF THE GREATEST WONDERS
Extraordinary Control of Memory
Wonderful Demonstration by
TIMOTHY D. AVDHANI
AT
SIR COWASJI JEHANGIR HALL, Fort
On 31st March from 5-30 P. M. to 8 P. M.
There is Fun, there is Pleasure and there is Knowledge in these Demonstrations.
Tickets :— Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 and As. 8.
Tickets can be had from
THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, Custom House Road,
THE RASHTRIA SHALA, Asoka Building, Princess Street, and from
THE "HERALD" OFFICE, Dalal Street, Fort.

COMMERCIAL

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Mar. 5.

May	18.58+.18
July	18.41+.14
October	18.08+.18
December	1.02+.17
January	18.00+.22
Middling Spot	18.95+.25

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Mar. 5.

May	18.23+.20
July	18.08+.16
Middling Spot	18.48+.22

NEW YORK

New York, Mar. 5.

New York. 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)

May	18.52
July	18.39
October	18.02

New York. Noon Call.—

May	18.54
July	18.41
October	18.06

New Orleans. 9-30 a.m.—

May	18.12
July	18.00
October	17.70

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Mar. 5.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	12,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	3,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	Nil

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Mar 5.

Cottonseed, Bombay.—
Mar-Apl shipment sellers £8-17-6.
Castorseed, Bombay.—
Mar/Apl shipment sellers £17-7-6.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
Mar/Apl shipment Hamburg and Rotterdam sellers £18-5.

LINSEED.

London, Mar. 5.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Mar/Apl shipment nominal £17-10.
Linseed, Calcutta ton.—
Apl/May shipment value £17-2-6.
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. ton.—
Mar/Apl shipment Hull paid £15-0.
Linseed, Bombay.—
Mar/Apl shipment sellers £17-15.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Mar. 5.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Mar/Apl delivery sellers 27/7-1/2.
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
May/Aug delivery sellers 28/9.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York Mar. 5.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7 quality), Spot 16-3/4.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Mar. 5.

Razorio Santa Fe, per 62-1/2 lb.—
March shipment paid 48/-.
Barletta Russo, per 63-1/2 lb.—
Mar/Apl shipment sellers 48/3.
Wheat, South Australian.—
Afloat sellers 52/.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi.—
May/June shipment sellers 52/.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 5.

	Opening	Closing.
Mar	9.84	9.94+.02
April		9.88+.03
May	9.76	9.86+.03
June		9.81+.04
July	9.67	9.78+.04
August		9.70+.05
September		9.61+.07
October	9.42	9.53+.07
November		9.48+.07
December		9.49+.07
January	9.35	9.47+.07
February		9.46+.07
March		9.45+.07
Middling Spot		10.44+.10

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Mar. 5.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	8,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	650

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 5.

Scinde, Fully Good	7.65—.10
Scinde, Fine	7.85—.10
Scinde Superfine	8.05—.10
Bengal, Good	7.45—.10
Bengal Fully Good	7.65—.10
Bengal Fine	7.85—.10
Oomra, Good	8.10—.10
Oomra, Fully Good	8.35—.10
Oomra, Fine	8.60—.10
Broach, Fully Good	9.10—.10
Broach Fine	9.35—.10
Broach Superfine	9.60—.10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 5.

March	18.35+.33
April	18.26+.33
May	18.22+.33
June	18.22+.33
July	18.27+.35
August	18.27+.35
September	18.26+.35
October	18.41+.36
November	18.37+.37
December	18.34+.37
January	18.27+.37
February	18.27+.37
March	18.27+.37
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	18.75+.10

LONDON METALS.

London, Mar. 5.

Copper, English, Best Selected £64-5/8.
Copper, Braziers £74-3/4.
Yellow Metal £64-3/4.
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands £22.
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge, £13-3/8.
Tin, English Ingots, £232-3-4.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Mar. 5.

T T Berlin on London 20.41-1/2.
T T Amsterdam on London 12.12-1/2.
T Brussels on London 25.00.
T T Madrid on London 28.85.
T T Milan on London 92.43.
T T Berne on London 25.34.
T T Paris on London 124.02.
T T London on Prague 164.55.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Mar. 5.

Chartered Bank of I. A. and C. £21-3/4.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £134.
P. & O. Banking Corporation £9-1/2.
National Bank £54.
Eastern Bank £7.
Funding Loan 4 per cent £89.
Conversion Loan £76-1/8.
Indian Loan 5-1/2 per cent £102.
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent. £56.
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £60-5/8.
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent £70-5/8.
Consols £55-1/8.
War Loan 5 per cent £107-7/8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £92-7/8.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Mar. 5.

Demand Bills 487.50

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Mar. 5.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed lb. Spot 1/1-7/8 sellers.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Mar. 5.

Silver—Market is quietly steady.
Spot 26-3/16
Forward 26-1/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, Mar. 5.

Bar Gold, Fine, per od £4-4-11-1/4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Mar. 5.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 3 1/2 per cent.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 3-1/2 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 4-3/16 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 4-3/16 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4-3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5-1/4 per cent.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Mar. 5.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25, c. & f. Calcutta.—
July/Sept per cwt. 14/3.
Oct/Dec per cwt. 14/4-1/2.
C. & F. Bombay.—
July/Sept per cwt. 14/4.
C. & F. Karachi.—
July/Sept. per cwt. 14/4-3/4.

WEEKLY SHARE MARKET REPORT

(V. H. A. GANNY.)

Calcutta, Mar. 3.

Jutes:—The market for Hessian getting steadier especially in forward positions and the prices of the raw material having declined the prices of shares have to be further written up this week. There was a rapid turnover both in the speculative scrips as well as higher stocks.

Howrah and National were dealt in a large number to mark a rise of Rs. 2 and Re. 1/4 from their last week's closing to close at 40/8 and 38 touching a higher level of 70 and 38/4 respectively. Clive were also steady and going upto 54/6 closed at 53/12.

The general rise of about 5 points in the higher issues is to be registered. Barnagore were a firm feature this week and opening at 315 were done upto 322. Bally were dealt in a large number at 355. Dalhousie were done upto 650. Auckland upto 430, Union upto 925, Lawrence upto 870 and Caledonian upto 816 Anglo-India were another favourite feature which had buyers upto 538, we recommend the same.

Cottons:—Bengal-Nagpur were firm round 32-8, but Dunbar on declaration of a very unsatisfactory dividend of Rs. 2/8 have dropped down to 183 with sellers over.

Coals:—Burrakur, Amalgamated Coal Fields, Sendra, Talcher and Bengal were steady features round 13/8, 4/6, 16, 4/6 and 410 respectively.

Tea Shares.—Some of the scrips were in favour, on publication of favourable reports. Marphulani have improved from 10/8 to 11/8, Tedpore from 13/8 to 14/4 Hassimara were a firm feature at 47/8. Bishnath were a quiet market and have gone to 41/8.

Banks:—Imperial Bank F. P. had buyers round 1470 and Conty. at 352.

Government Securities:—Very little business has passed with easier feeling specially noticeable in 6 per cent short dated issues in absence of buyers.

Miscellaneous:—Engineering concerns were prominent feature of the market. Indian Iron and Steel and Bengal Iron which were a steady feature last week are again to be written down the former to 16/4 and the latter to 18/2 due to an easier market in London. Burn having gone upto 422 during the week have to be written down to 414. Kumardhubi were a firm feature registering a rise of about a rupee from 3/12 to 4/12. Another remarkable feature of the section were the Standard Wagon Ordy. which after a rise of 4 points in the last week recorded a further sharp rise of 10 points within a short period and having been done upto 55 were quoted round 50 at the close. Preference shares of the Company were also in good demand and have improved to 91 from 88 with buyers over. Electrical concerns maintain their steadiness. Benares Electric had buyers at 1/8 prem., Jubbalpore at 13, Rawalpindi at 15/8 and Patna at 14/12 Howrah Oil were more popular with buyers upto 18, and Tide Water Oil at 11/8. Assam Saw had sellers at 1/10.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 6th March 1928.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.897 inches (.044 below normal).

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F) at 2 p.m. (previous day) 29.823 inches (.008 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours.—.029 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 70.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 64.2 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 81.6 degrees (3.3 below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 65.5 degrees (4.5 below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 71 per cent.

Relative Humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 60 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 8 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 213 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 24 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 4.

POONA AND COMMERCE.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle,"

Sir,—Professor Bapat's letter in the "Indian Daily Mail" of the 23rd. instant, Passed through the commercial eyes in Poona. I quite agree with the professor that literary education in Poona has reached the point of satiation and there is the negation of commercial education. But I assure the professor that Poona is waking up day by day and the time is very near when it will become the chief commercial and industrial town in the presidency. Commercial societies are started and more are being started. Commercial companies are also showing their magnanimity in helping the poor business men as well as reviving the old and starting new industry. I have been seeing in the bazar for the few days that a company under the name of Peoples' Own Provident and General Insurance Co. Ltd., has been distributing handbills in which the company has declared that the commercial people and men of industry can get loan without security at the rate of 'one per cent per annum'. I think this is very nice of this company to help commercial people with such easy terms of loan. I hope the commercial people will get advantage of such loans. Here I like to quote some passages of the hand bills which is distributed by the company:—

Poverty vanished! Loan without security!! Why hunt after jobs and starve? Why not obtain loan without security and start your own business or industry Be independent and get rid of your poverty. Learn co-operation and be happy for ever. But remember lazy and wasters can never be happy in this world. God helps those who help themelves.....

This department has been started by the company in order to assist the poor and middle and unemployed classes to obtain loans with or without security and start an independent business and home industry of any kind whatsoever and lead an independent and happy life and eventually stand on their own legs and become owner of a well established business in the course of a few years. The loans are repayable by most easy instalments and the interest will be charged at one per cent per annum according to the balance with him still unpaid.....

Such loans are advanced on the definite and strict understanding that this money will only be invested in the promotion of Indian Trade or Industry .....

The above quotations will suffice to show that Poona is waking up towards trade and commerce. On account of good education Poona will pick up trade and industry very soon. I think the terms of the company for loans are simple and easy and can be carried out by the loan holders successfully.—Yours etc.

KUTBUDDIN KHAN ROCKY.

Poona, Feb. 24.

MOTOR CARS COLLIDE

DRIVER INJURED

The junction of Harvey and Hughes Roads was the scene of a serious motor accident in the early hours of Tuesday morning when two cars collided resulting in injuries to one of the drivers. It appears that at about 6 a.m., a Ford car No. 6369 driven by Abdul Majid, was going along Harvey Road from Chowpaty with the intention of going to Grant Road. When it reached the junction of Harvey-Hughes Roads, a Fiat car No. 915? driven by Hussain Kalu and belonging to Mr. Jehangir K. Master, came up from Sandhurst Bridge and collided with the Ford car. The impact considerably damaged the wood work of the Ford car and its driver Abdul Majid narrowly escaped with abrasions. The mud-guard of the Fiat were bent and its radiator got dented.

The cause of the accident is not ascertained but it is believed that it was due to the driver of the Fiat having tried to swerve his car, towards the left to avoid a collision.

APPEAL TO AGRAWAL MARWARIS

MAKE BOMBAY CONFERENCE A SUCCESS

The last four decades have seen a rapid progress in the movement of social reforms all over the land. Forty years hence, when the social movement was started in India, the promoters of that movement had to face a good deal of opposition from the orthodox people. As education advanced and ideas developed, prejudices died out of their own accord. Now thousands of Hindus for instances set sail every year to all the different ports of the world, without the fear of being outcasted.

Child-marriage is fast disappearing. Women's education no more raise the hue and cry even from the old school of orthodoxy. It has become an established fact by now. The question of widows has equally arrested the attention of the old as well as the new school of thought all over the land in the light of their own ideas. Rescue Homes and Widows Homes are springing up in every part of the Country. Legislations are being introduced to mitigate the social evils. Hundreds of social conferences meet every year to eradicate the glaring social abuses prevalent in the present day society in India. There are numerous organs all over the land solely devoted to the cause of the social upliftment of the nation.

Our Mahasabha which represents a community of 27 lacs of Agrawalas has contributed its humble quota of social reforms to the Indian Nation as a whole. In our community child and old age marriages are becoming the thing of the past. The spirit of social reform is asserting itself every day. A band of selfless workers has come into being to carry on the work of reform untrammelled by the storm of protest and indignation. The Mahasabha made a steady progress in spite of the severest opposition from the conservative section of the community.

Since the very beginning, when the foundation of the Sabha was laid down, some people have kept themselves aloof therefrom. They are opposed to the very idea of reform. They made every effort to discredit the workers of the Mahasabha by every fair or foul means at their command, for one, reason or another but mainly because the orthodoxy's interests were at stake.

Last, year, before the time of the Calcutta session, some of the workers of Mahasabha had taken part in one or two widow remarriages in their personal capacities and not as the representatives of the Mahasabha. The was a red rag to the already infuriated bulls of anti-Mahasabhaites. Taking these events as the basis of their operations, they began to attack the very organisation of the Mahasabha from all sides. They brought into being a parallel organisation called Marwari Panchayat and began to carry out a propaganda of deliberate lies and utter falsehoods to hurl all sorts of odium upon the Mahasabha and to bring it into disrepute in the eyes of the community and the general public as well. The tracts, leaflets notices and hand-bills, and the periodicals issued on their behalf bear witness to the allegations made herein against them. They have used all sorts of obscene and abusive language in the publications. They are persistently carrying on an anti-social and anti-national propaganda in their press. They have stooped down so low as to oppose the Sharde Bill and to extend their co-operation to the Simon Commission. In a word, they are anti-socialists, anti-nationalists and anti-Congressites and what not. They are reactionaries in the strict sense of the term.

Notwithstanding all this, the movement of social reform is advancing every day per saltum. There is every hope that the forces of opposition will cool down in no distant future and the triumph of the Mahasabha cult will be complete.

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REBUFFS FOR BACKERS

DIAGRAM SPRINGS A SURPRISE

TUESDAY'S RACING AT MAHALUXMI

LONG PRICED OUTSIDERS TO THE FORE

BOMBAY, Mar. 6.

Holiday-makers mustered strong at Mahalaxmi yesterday when an attractive programme was gone through. Backers, however, met with several rebuffs during the afternoon, for there were many big surprises.

The Aga Khan's Cup went to a rank outsider when Mr. Avasia's Diagram romped home an easy winner. It was unfortunate that such an important event should have been marred by a poor start. Under the circumstances it was not surprising that the race was characterised by an upset.

Thfe two divisions of the Dealer's Plate also fell to outsiders. Orange Prince was first home in Division I and on the other race Avar accounted for the favourites Sheema and Mongolia.

Barnett and S. Black steered a double a piece and Godfrey and Malone met with similar success among the trainers Several course scratchings, reduced the huge field for the Kurla Plate to twenty four runners. Prince Edward was best backed, but he extinguished any chance he had by a slow beginning. My Bow—a 14-1 chance, well ridden by Diab, easily accounted for Sharwan and Namoos Prince Edward finished resolutely but could only manage a poor fourth.

Moofid was a popular winner in the Jhelum Plate run over 1 1|4 miles. Mr. Khaderi's three years old was much too good for his opponents and won with some degree of comfort. Garibulmulk with a commanding lead up the straight looked a likely winner but could not hold the challenge of the winner. Adai ran a good race and is one in whom there is room for improvement.

The race for the Mumbra Plate was characterised by a stirring finish in which Mr. Avasia's Jalmood just squeezed home from Dhidha'a who stayed stoutly over the course. White Cross, judiciously handled, by Housee, was in a remunerative placing, but the favourite Ahyid gave a tame display. Crown did not run like the good thing he was thought to be.

A favourite in the Falmouth Handicap Pursued, encountered one better in Ismet who put up a fine performance with 9st. 5lb. in the saddle. Mr. John's mare is consistent but has been foiled in her efforts to win a race. The unreliable Stormont took minor honours. Among the beaten brigade was Gamvros who cannot be very game.

Godfrey brought off a double when Wrigley's Gum captured the Fermoy Plate, but he was hard ridden to beat Modesty who was "on the move" when the barrier rose. A 2-1 chance Ballybrophy stood off and it was obvious that her chances thereafter were hopeless in this fast run race. Silver Charm came up late run Cul-de Sac out of a placing.

Barnett showed to advantage in the Division I of the Dealer's Plate. He was astride Orange Prince—a long order in the market and powerful handling enabled him to score at the expense of Friest following but he left his best work day and Nabin Raza Khan had the biggest sufferers being Astre d'Or, My Lord and the Count.

Mr. Eve's the Sliding Stone won the Carnarvon Plate in storming fashion with Brace in the Saddle. Pushed to the front early he stayed there to keep the late finishing Dark Blue and King's Yellow at bay. The bracket was most favoured, so backers had a good win. Dandaloo was well in it until a furlong from home when his strides shortened appreciably and he fell right away.

Perkins was associated with the winner of the Second Dealers' Plate, Division II. Avar upset the odds laid on Sheema and Mongolia who were both concerned with the finish. Mr. Jewaser has a fine animal in Avar who has more than paid his wayy this season.

The following are the results of to-day's races at Mahaluxmi:—

THE KURLA PLATE.

Winner Rs. 1,500, second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250.

For Maiden Arabs. W. A. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4lbs.

Distance—7 Furlongs.

Mr. Khalil Esmail's MY BOW 8st 7lbs Diab 1

Mr. H. M. Mahmed's SHARWAN 8st 11lbs Majim 2

Mr. S. A. Fatah's NAMOOS 9st 3lbs Jabbar 3

Mr. Khadavi A. Rehman's PRINCE EDWARD 8st 11lbs Rosario 4

Also ran:—Mahmodd Shah 9st 3lbs; Shylock 9st 3lbs; Akra 8st 13lbs; Peach 8st 13lbs; Sheriff 7st 11lbs; Subram 8st 7lbs; Tai 8st 7lbs; Good Surprise 8st 7lbs; Fardoon 8st 7lbs; Homayun 8st 7lbs; Pawangad 8st 7lbs; Ayloon 8st 7lbs; Burq 8st 7lbs; Feedoo 8st 3lbs; Karkotyah 8st 1lb; Great Power 8st 1lb; Oman 8st 1lb! Fakir Beg 8st 1lb; Sialkot 8st 1lb.

Did not run:—Budder 9st 3lbs; Lincoln 9st 3lbs; Wazir 8st 13lbs; Maroosh 8st 13lbs; Falfool 8st 13lbs; Prince Rufus 7st 11lbs; Joyfus 8st 11lbs; Black Knight 8st 11lbs; Asad Pasha 8st 1lb; Gallant 8st 9lbs; Jabbar 8st 7lbs; Solitaire 8st 7lbs; Maneck Malik 8st 7lbs; Sooraj 8st 7lbs (late Overton); Venture 8st 7lbs; Shah 8st 7lbs; Tahamtan 8st 3lbs (late Aaj Anter); Zainulmulk 8st 1lb; Hyder 8st 1lb; Mahboob 8st 1lb; Salim 7st 11lbs.

The Race.—After considerable delay they were sent away to a fair start. Mahmood Shah was the quickest away and led on the outside from Sialkot, Ayloon, Tai, Great Pawer and Sharwan, My Bow raced handy in the bunch, while Prince Edward who got away slowly was badly placed at this stage. Sialkot headed the field at the half mile the others following in the same order.

Turning into the straight My Bow forged ahead and won easily from Sharwan and Namoos.

Won by 2 lengths, 3|4 length, 3 lengths.

Winner trained by: Syed Saleh.

Time: 1 minute 38 seconds.

Favourite: Prince Edward.

First totalisator paid Rs. 148 for win and Rs. 40|8, 34|8 and Rs. 69|8 for places.

Second totalisator paid Rs. 80|8 for win and Rs. 23, Rs. 20 and Rs. 32|8 for places.

THE JHELUM PLATE.—Distance 1-1|4 miles.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. Terms for Maiden Arabs. W. A. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4 lbs.

Mr. A. J. Khadevi's MOOFID, 7-13, Townsend 1

Mr. H. M. Mahomed's GARIBULMULK, 8-12, Khalil 2

Mr. Hoosein Abdulla's ADAI, 7-13, Wright 3

Mr. M. M. Talib's WALIDA, 9-3, C. Hoyt 4

Also ran:—Chaldean 9-3, Harfa 8-11, Nihaya 8-11, Nassrat 8-8, Naughty Boy 8-6, Kubeshan 8-5, Tahamtan 8-2, (late Taj Anter), Baroda 7-9, Thameer Beg 7-13, July 7-9.

Not run:—Zummar 8-11, Herbert 7-13.

The Race.—Chaldean was lost away. July quickly assumed command and cut a ho tpace from Naughty Boy, Adai, Garibulmulk and Nassrat. Walid raced in the suck.

They continued in this order till the turn where Garibulmulk went to the front and looked a winner until collared by Moofid who come very strong near home.

Adai lasted out third in front of Walida.

Won by 1 length; 5 lengths 1-1|2 lengths.

Winner trained by Abdul Wahid.

Time: 2 mins. 21-4|5 secs.

Favourite: Moofid.

First tote paid Rs. 35 for win and Rs. 19, Rs. 48|8 and Rs. 138 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 17 for win and Rs. 9, Rs. 23|8 and Rs. 61|8 for places.

THE MUMBRA PLATE.—Distance about 1-1|2 miles.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 750. A Handicap for horses in the 1st Class that have not won a race in that class value Rs. 3,000, or over after 31st March, 1927, for all and Arabs in the 2nd Class.

Mr. P. B. Avasia's JALMOOD, 8-11, S. Black 1

Mr. Ebrahim Sulleman's DHIDHA'A, 8-4, Barnett 2

Mr. A. R. Taha's WHITE CROSS. 7-9, Howell 3

Mr. S. Mahalla's TAIMURLUNG, 9-8, McQuade 4

Also Ran:—Silver Thrush 9-10, O'Brien 9-2, Crown 9-2, Ahyid 8-7, Noman 7-12, Safety 7-7, Baig 7-3, Fairdoss 7-1, Sannayet 6-11.

All ran.

The Race.—A fair start and on settling down Sannayet showed the way to White Cross, O'Brien, Safety, Baig and Ahyid. Jalmood brought up the rear.

Past the sixth furlong Sannayet was still ahead of O'Brien, Safety, White Cross and Baig. Dhidha'a brought up the others. Approaching the turn Jalmood improved his position and at the distance forged ahead to win fairly comfortably from Dhidha'a who made a great bid near home.

Won by neck; neck and head.

Winner trained by J. E. Malone.

Time: 3 mins. 4 secs.

Favourite: Ahyid.

First tote paid Rs. 49|8 for win and Rs. 22, Rs. 44|8 and Rs. 33|8 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 28|8 for win and Rs. 12, Rs. 23 and Rs. 22|8 for places.

THE FALMOUTH HANDICAP.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in the 3rd and 4th class.

Mr. E. S. Godfrey's ISMET, 9-5, Bullock 1

Mr. John's PURSUED, 8-8, Morris 2

Mr. R. H. Gahagan's STORMONT, 8-11, F. Black 3

H. H. the Maharaja of Nawanagar's GOLDEN SHADOW, 6-12, S. Black .. 4

Also ran:—Blyth Bachelor 9-4, Jovial William 8-0, Burnham Beeches 9-0, Gamvros 8-13, Georgina 8-7, Italian Poet 8-1, Philippa of Hainault 7-6, Headstrong 7-7.

Not Run:—Daksasian 8-0.

The Race—An indifferent start saw Italian Poet dash to the front his nearest attendants being Headstrong, Golden Shadow, Jovial William and Ismet with Philippa of Hainault last. Italian Poet weakened on turning into the straight where Ismet drew out and safely kept Pursued at bay. Stormont beat Golden Shadow for third place.

Won by 1 length; 1 length; 3|4 length.

Winner trained by Owner.

Time: 1 min. 39-1|5 secs.

Favourite: Pursued.

First tote paid Rs. 194 for win and Rs. 42|8, Rs. 19 and Rs. 61 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 107 for win and Rs. 21|8, Rs. 8|8 and Rs. 21|8 for places.

THE FERMOY PLATE.

Winner Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 1,000.

A Handicap for Horses in Classes II and III.

Distance—6 Furlongs.

Mr. Vivian's WRIGLEY'S GUM 8st 9lbs Barnett 1

Mr. Sultan M. Chimoy's MODESTY 8st 7lbs Howell 2

Mr. J. A. Wadia's SILVER CHARM 7st 10lbs F. Black 3

Mr. C. N. Wadia's CUL DE SAC 9st 1lb Morris 4

Also ran:—Ballybrophy 9st 9lbs; Tradition 8st 7lbs; Burgos 9st 7lbs; Bridgman 9st 6lbs; Gallant Gael 8st 13lbs; Correspondent 7st 9lbs; Shanawaz 6st 12lbs.

All ran.

The Race—Ballybrophy stood off and was hopelessly out of the race. Modesty raced to the front and made the running from Shanawaz, Silver Charm and Wrigley's Gum. There was no change until they entered the straight where Wrigley's Gum challenged Modesty. At one time Wrigley's Gum looked a comfortable winner but Modesty come up again near home and ran him to a short head. Silver Charm finished third well ahead of Cul-de-Sac.

Won by short head, 2 lengths, 2 lengths.

Winner trained by E. S. Godfrey.

Time: 1 minute 13 seconds.

Favourite: Ballybrophy.

First totalisator paid Rs. 54|8 for win and Rs. 19|8, Rs. 26|8 and Rs. 31 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 28|8 for win, Rs. 9, Rs. 11|8, Rs. 13 for places.

THE SECOND DEALERS' PLATE. DIV. I.

Winner Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 1,000.

For Arabs landed on or since 1st July, 1927, direct from the country of foaling. W. A. reduced 10lbs. (Landing Allowance Clause in General Conditions does not apply.) Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4lbs. Penalities—Winners at any recognised meeting, once 7lbs; twice 12lbs; oftener 14lbs. Winner of the Melton Plate, 5lbs in addition.

Mr. Khadavi A. Rehman's ORANGE PRINCE 8st 7lbs Barnett 1

Mr. A. R. Taha's FRIDAY 7st 11lbs Hardinge 2

Mr. Yusuff at Kaud's NABIH 7st 11lbs McQuade 3

Mr. M. M. Talib's SAYYAD 8st 2lbs. C. Hoyt 4

Also ran:—Rajeb 9st. Herbert 7st 11lbs. Bay Ronald 8st 10lbs. Golden Ball 8st 10lbs. Zummar 8st 7lbs. Raza Khan 8st 7lbs Sahara 8st 3|lbs. Shah 8st 3|lbs. Nabih 7st 11lbs. Sterling 7st 11lbs. Lam 8st 11lbs. Esmail Beg 7st 7lbs.

All ran:—

The Race.—Shah led for a furlong. Then Friday took charge followed by Herbert, Ismail Beg, Nabih and Orange Prince with Raza Khan running inconspicuously. Friday entered the straight first but was soon challenged by Orange Prince. A thrilling race home saw Orange Prince just get the home by a short head. Nabih was a good third.

Won by short head, 1/2 length, head.

Winner trained by Owner.

Time: 1 minute 51-4/5 seconds.

Favourite: Raza Khan.

First totalisator paid Rs. 328/8 for win and Rs. 62, Rs. 36/8 and 23/8 for places.

Second totalisator paid Rs. 116 for win and Rs. 30/8, Rs. 20 and Rs. 13 for places.

THE AGA KHAN'S CUP.—Distance 1-1|4 miles.

A Cup value £100 sterling presented by the H. H. the Aga Sir Sultan Mohamed Shah, Aga Khan, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., and Rs. 15,000 from the Fund. Winner the Cup and Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 3,000; third Rs. 2,000. A handicap for horses in the 1st and 2nd Class.

Distance—1 1|4 Miles.

Mr. P. B. Avasia's DIAGRAM 6st 12lbs S. Black 1

Mr. J. Reynold's POOR SCATS 7st 13 lbs. Meekings 2

Mr. M. Dhalla's FUN OF THE FAYRE 7st. 9lbs. Howell 3

Mr. R. H. Gahagan's POLYCHROME 8st 3lbs T. Hill 4

Also ran:—Wild Argosy 10st 5lbs. Aborigine 9st 7lbs. My Lord 9st. 4lbs. Astre d'Or 9st 4lbs. Ox Trot 8st 2lbs. Gift O'The Glen 9st 3lbs. Joe's Luck 8st 8lbs Prey 7st 12lbs. Gangasagar 7st. Coed Canlas 8st 6lbs. Coq-A-L'Ane 8st 6lbs. Free from Care 8st 3lbs. Restoration 8st 5lbs. The Count 7st 13lbs. Dick Turpin 7st. 10lbs. Hoppy 7st. 6lbs. Gauntlet 7st. 9lbs. Casino 7st. 6lbs. Tristan 7st 5lbs.

Did not run:—Dark Orient 9st 4lbs; French Briar 8st 10lbs.

The Race.—A bad start. Astre D'Or and My Lord were hopelessly left. Gangasagar and The Count also suffered badly. Casino jumped to the front and set the pace to Wild Argosy, Poor Scats, Prey, Diagram and Gift O'the Glen. Dick Turpin and Hoppy led the rest. There was no further change until the half mile where they closed in. Wild Argosy entered straight first followed by Poor Scats and Diagram. Diagram raced to the front as they made for home and won very easily from Poor Scats. Fun of the Fayer finished very late on the outside.

Won by 2 lengths, short head, head.

Winner trained by J. E. Malone.

Time: 2 minutes 5 seconds.

Favourite: Coed Canlas bracket.

First totalisator paid Rs. 221 for win and Rs. 66|8, Rs. 77|8 and Rs. 50|8 for places.

Second totalisator paid Rs. 214|8 for win and Rs. 58, Rs. 62 and Rs. 23 for places.

THE CARNARVON PLATE.—Distance about 1-1|2 miles.

Winner Rs. 7,500 second Rs. 2,500; third Rs. 1,250. A handicap for horses in 2nd and 3rd Class.

Mr. Eve's THE SLIDING STONE 9-2, Brace 1

Mr. M. C. Patel's DARK BLUE, 7-2, Rankin 2

H. H. Maharaja of Nawanagar's KING'S YELLOW, 8-4, Burn 3

Mr. Eve's ALDERGROVE, 8-9 C. Hoyt 4

Also ran:—Glen Tree 7-12; Dandaloo 8-9; Gadget 8-7; Valtoi 8-5; Four Square 8; Knight's Cross 7-11; Crab Apple 7-9; Brave Collen 7.3.

The Race.—Dark Blue was last away. The Sliding Stone set out with the lead in front of Glen Tree, Dandaloo, Valtoi and Four Square. King's Yellow headed the others. Nearing the six The Sliding Stone was still ahead of Glen Tree, Four Square, Dandaloo and King's Yellow. The field closed in at the half mile where The Sliding Stone was in front of Glen Tree, Dandaloo, Brave Colleen and King's Yellow. As they turned into the stright The Sliding Stone dashed ahead and easily kept the late finishing Dark Blue at bay.

Won by 2 lengths, head, head.

Winner trained by C. Jennings.

Time: 2 minutes 39 seconds.

Favourite: The Sliding Stone bracket.

First totalisator paid Rs. 37|8 for win and Rs. 49, Rs. 47 and Rs. 27|8 for places.

Second totalisator paid Rs. 16 for win and Rs. 20, Rs. 23 and Rs. 10|8 for places.

THE SECOND DEALERS' PLATE Div. II.

Distance—1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 2,250. second Rs. 750; third Rs. 500.

For Arabs landed on or since 1st July, 1927, direct from the country of foaling. W.A. reduced 10lbs. (Landing Allowance Clause in General Conditions does not apply.) Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4lbs. Penalties—Winners at any recognised. Meeting once 7lbs. twice 12lbs. oftener 14lbs. Winner of the Melton Plate, 5lbs. in addition.

AVAR (Perkins)

SHEEMA (Howell) 2

MONGOLIA (A. C. Walker) 3

PRINCE CHARLIE (McQuade) 4

Also ran:— 2

Did not run:—Tai 8st 3lbs: Dilawar Beg 8st: Moofid 7st 11lbs; Sialkot 7st 11lbs.

The Race.—When they came into view Black Knight was racing well in front of Moonlight, Nadim, Mongolia and Sheema. Avar and Prince Charlie raced handy. Black Knight weakened up the straight where Sheema drew out followed by Mongolia. Sheema looked like scoring but Avar came along on the outside and over hauling the leaders won comfortably.

Won by 1/2 length, 3 lengths, 2 lengths.

Winner trained by Syed Saleh.

Time: 1 minute 50-2/5 seconds.

Favourite: Sheema and Mongolia.

First totalisator paid Rs. 97/8 for win and Rs. 26, Rs. 16 and Rs. 15 for places.

Second totalisator paid Rs. 57 for win and Rs. 15, Rs. 9 and Rs. 7/8 for places.

ALL-INDIA SHIVAJI MEMORIAL

To the Editor of The *Chronicle*.

Sir,—In the "Times of India" of the 1st instant has appeared at last the decision of the All-India Shivaji Memoria Committee! Relieving though it does the long tiring suspense in respect of the memorial, it is quite disconcerting and gives rise to anxiety and resentment in the mind of the general public. The correspondent of the "Times of India" has successfuly avoided any reference to Mr. G. K. Mhatre, the Bombay sculptor, who was previously entrusted with the work of the Memorial but has been delayed in his anxiety to make the monument thoroughly artistic and complete. It appears as if the correspondent is anxious to make the people forget this most unpleasant and reckless episode in the history of the All-India Shivaji Memorial. But then the name of Mr. Mhatre cannot be so easily disassociated from the memorial because of the consequent tragedy that must follow the rash action of the Committee in transferring the work to a junior and less experienced sculptor. The people apprehending no better result from the hands of Mr. Karmarkar, judging from the hopelessly ridiculous panels executed by him for the pedestal, had warned the Committee of the risk and inadvisability of the step and earnestly requested them to revise their decision. It is a pity that the Committee should have persisted in their drastic decision inspite of the general disapprobation expressed and grave concern shown in local papers at the sudden change of the sculptor for reasons extremely inadequate and insufficient to warrant their measure. It can be easily divined that the monument is not going to be one of which India should be justly proud. The fact that Mr. Karmarkar's statue has not the high artistic merit that it should possess is apparent inasmuch as the correspondent of the "Times of India" lays stress upon the fact that the statue will mark a record in being the "Largest bronze statue and cast in one-piece in India," emphasising the massiveness of the structure and drawing attention to an unimportant mechanical act of moulding in one-piece, while he has nothing to say about its intrinsic merit as a monumental piece of work which should really be the one thing desired in such an All-India Shivaji Memorial—a memorial which should bear testimony to our progress and culture to coming generations. Mr. Mhatre's genius has had time and opportunity to mature and the veteran sculptor has devoted his whole life, so to say, to master the secrets of the art in which he at present can hardly be surpassed by any other known Indian sculptor. It is reported that Mr. Karmarkar's statue will be ready by June the 16th and we believe in the meantime the statue prepared by Mr. Mhatre will also be ready and the public will well do to compare both to decide which is fit to be an All-India Shivaji Memorial. An All-India Memorial of no less a hero than the Great Shivaji is no concern of a chosen few or one individual invested with arbitrary power, but it at once becomes a grave concern for all the people of India and of all nationalities who honour and revere his memory. No sooner is it declared to have an All-India Shivaji Memorial, the public are indirectly called upon to co-operate and criticise in order that the project may receive a truly representative and national character. If no more then remains the sole monopoly of the Committee or the presiding deity to have anything raised as an All-India Shivaji Memorial. The Committee have consciously chosen to disregard public opinion by having their own way. The public, understanding civic importance of art and realising what it would mean to allow an inartistic statue to be raised in commemoration of their National Hero, should bestir themselves in time to agitate against the insult to the nation and try to have a better statue installed when it is available and ready. If everything done is of no avail, Committee proving too obstinate, the people should reluctantly force the Committee not to call it an All-India Shivaji Memorial, disassociating their share from it. We sincerely hope people will lose no time before the Committee begin their "strong publicity campaign" either to have the best statue installed or else disassociating their name from the Committee's Memorial, have a proper monument raised of their own in some prominent place befitting the name of the Great Indian Patriot.—Yours, etc

March, 5.

"G. B. K."

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

The following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the Fort-night ended 29th February 1928:—

LIABILITIES.

Capital Subscribed Rs. 3,36,00,000		
Capital Paid up	1,68,00,000	
Reserve Fund	1,00,00,000	
Deposits, debts due to Banks and Agents, Bills payable, etc.	18,56,77,000	
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	2,60,94,000	
	23,85,71,000	

ASSETS.

Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	5,05,80,000	
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	3,34,24,000	
Bills Discounted	1,51,68,000	
Bank Premises	55,93,000	
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	2,30,69,000	
Cash in hand, at Banks, and Investments in War Bonds, Treasury Bills, Govt. Paper, Shares, Debentures, Properties, etc.	11,07,37,000	
	23,85,71,000	

TEA GARDEN SHARES

STRONGEST AND SAFEST INVESTMENT.

Strongest and safest investment now-a-days is only in Tea Shares. On the average during the last five years cotton and jute industries have managed to declare a dividend of only 15% while the Tea Companies in India declared dividend ranging from 15% to 350% (average 80%). The following table will show the paid up capital in the four principal industries in India :——

Name of Industries	Paid Up Capital
Tea Industry—..	Rs. 48,01,05,528/-
Cotton Mills	Rs. 44,65,78,125/-
Jute Mills	Rs. 20,71,01,460/-
Coal Mines.....	Rs. 14,57,61,720/-

We have come to know that some shares of the Lohar Valley Tea Co., Ltd. are still available at par and will be closed very shortly.

The Company is a promising one. New Nurseries are being prepared with the best Manipuri seeds of Messrs. Planters Stores & Agency Ltd. The Management have proposed to complete 300 acres at the end of 1929. Any one willing to purchase shares of the Company may apply to Messrs. Aryan Planters Agency, 219, Bow Bazar St., Calcutta.

SOME INFLUENTIAL AGENT WANTED.

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HYDRAULIC PLANT STEAM TESTING DRILLING, SHEARING, SHAPING, and PLANING MACHINES, RIVETTING HAMMERS, MACHINES, PUNCHING, SCREWING,

and 10 Tons Travelling Cranes, &c., &c., which enable us to execute work of the heaviest description with accuracy and despatch

We have a large stock of Metals, Hardware, Tools, &c., which we can supply at reasonable rates.

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PROTABLE MODELS.

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BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Legislative Council, 1-30 p.m.

Municipal Standing Committee, 2-10 p.m.

Aga Khan Hockey: 4-15 p.m. Y. M. C. A. vs. St. Xavier's College; 5-30 p.m. "Times of India" vs. Customs; Bombay Gymkhana Ground.

H. E. the Governor lays the foundation-stone of Bai Jerbai Wadia Hospital for Children, near Bacteriological Laboratory, Parel, 5-15 p.m.

Biennial meeting of the National of Council of women in India Sir C. J. Hall at 4-7 p.m. ..t H.H. the Maharani of Baroda to preside.

THURSDAY, March 8.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Grant Medical College, Annual Prize Distribution, 5-30 p.m. H. E. the Governor presiding.

The Ladies Gymkhana, Half yearly general meeting, Club House Malabar Hill, 6-45 p.m.

Aga Khan Hockey: B. B. and C. I. Railway vs. B. E. S. High School; 5-30 p.m. Bombay Gymkhana Ground.

Millowner's Association Dinner to H. E. the Governor, Willingdom Sports Club 8-15 p.m.

FRIDAY, March 9.

The s.s. "Ranpura" with the English mails of February 23 due at 4 a.m.

SATURDAY, March 10.

The s.s. "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m.

Aga Khan Hockey: 4-15 p.m. Bombay Rovers vs. Cathedral High School; 5-30 p.m. Lusitanians vs. Grant Medical, College; Bombay Gymkhana Ground.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Wednesday morning, the 7th March 1928 at 11 o'clock (S. T.).

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An Urgent Meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Wednesday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the Congress House, to express deep sense of sorrow for the death of Lord Sinha.

G. I. P. RAILWAY WORKMEN'S UNION.

A meeting has been arranged between the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway and the Representatives of the G. I. P. Railway Workmen's Union on Thursday (the 8th instant), when the question of the medical examination of the Railway employees will be discussed. Messrs. Ginvalla, Rai Saheb Chandrika Prasad, Rele, Mistry and others will represent the union.

JARI WORKERS OF BOMBAY.

A meeting of the Jari Workers of Bombay was held in the night of Thursday at Bhendibazar under the presidency of Mr. Jhabwalla when the Union was strengthened Messrs. Oosman, Hafizkhan Noormiyah and others addressed the gathering exhorting the men to soon enrol themselves all as members. Questions pertaining to Internal management of Union were dealt with and resolutions passed opposing the machinations of the Karkhanadars and the merchants. The meeting terminated at a late hour.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per s.s. "Pilsna" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. on Wednesday, the 14th instant.

Superscribed Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra s.s. "Gujarat" Via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 7th inst.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. "Honolulu Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. on Thursday, the 8th instant.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan per s.s. "Osaka Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. on Wednesday, the 7th instant.

DALIT SEVAK SAMAJ.

A meeting of those interested in the amelioration of the Suppressed Classes was held on Friday last in the Hindustan Office to consider the constitution of the Mandal, Mr. B. Bharucha presiding. After some discussion the draft constitution was adopted and Messrs. Bharucha, Yajnik and Desai, were appointed to organise the Mandal according to the constitution.

Those who are interested in the work of the Mandal or who wish to join as members are requested to communicate with the Secretaries, the Dalit Sevak Samaj, C/o Hindustan Office, 21, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Morea" with Mails from London of the 1st instant left Marseilles at 5-30 a.m. on the 3rd instant.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Ranpura" with the Mails from London of 23rd ultimo arrived at Aden at 11 a.m. on the 4th instant and left there at 5-30 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 4 a.m. on Friday the 9th instant.

The Clan Line s.s. "Macbride" arrived in London in the afternoon of 2nd instant.

The Clan Line s.s. "Ubiquhart" arrived at Suez in the evening of 4th instant.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Indo Maru" left Singapore for Bombay on the 2nd instant and is due to arrive here on the 14th instant.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

Statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 5th March 1928 to 6 a.m. of 6th March 1928.

Smallpox attacks 7, deaths 5; Cholera attacks nil, death nil; Plague attacks nil, Total mortality (exclusive of still-born) 70; death nil. Influenza attacks nil, death nil.

"AT HOME" TO MR. AND MRS. W. H NEILSON

The Managing Committee and Members of the Bombay Port Trust Sports Club will be 'At Home' to Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Neilson, to-day at the Thackersey House, Ballard Estate, at 5-30 p.m.

INCORPORATED SECRETARIES EXAM. RESULTS

The following students of Davar's College of Commerce were successful in the above Examination held in last December in the Davar's College Hall:

ASSOCIATESHIP EXAMINATION

Carvalho, F.A.: Complete Diploma: 6 Subjects;
Nadkrni, S.F.: do
Naidu, V.P.: do
Munim, V.M.: do
Quadrie, S. Mohamad. Salim do
Samant, B.D.: do

Biddulph, G. J. W.: Passed in Secretarial Practice, Commerecal Correspondence, filing and indexing of documents, (2) Commercial Arithmetic, (3) Company Law, (4) Mercantile Law and (5) Book-Keeping and Accounts.

Bhat, B.S.: Passed in (1) Secretarial Practice, Commercial correspondence, filing and indexing of documents, (2) Mercantile Law, (3) Company Law.

Aroskar, N.S.: Passed in: Precis Writing, Drafting reports and procedure at meeting, (2) Company Law, (3) Mercantile Law, (4) Book-Keeping and Account (5) Commercial Arithmatic.

Vehmiwalla, A.H.: Passed in Company Law. (2) Mercantile Law, (3) Book-keeping and Accounts. (4) Commercial Arithmetic.

FELLOWSHIP DIPLOMA.

FINAL EXAMINATION.

Patel, Jehangir J.: Passed in drafting reports, preparing minutes, pricis writing, etc., (2) Book-keeping and Accounts, (3) Mercantile Law, (4) Company Law, (5) Commercial Arithmetic.

TENNIS AT ANDHERI

ANDHERI, Mar. 6.

Four Matches in singles and two in Doubles were played off to-day in the Tennis Tournament organised by the Andheri Recreation Club. The most Interesting Tennis of the evening was witnessed in the Match in which Messrs. S. A. Brelvi and Vaikunth Mehta lost to the Vakharia Brothers the younger of whom, a lad of hardly foruteen summers, gave an excellent display. The following were the results:

Singles: D. P. Wagle Beat Vohra 6-3, 4-6, 7-5.
Raujibhai Beat Mehd 6-1, 6-0.
Chavvan Beat Kanji 6-1, 6-4.
S. G. Kamat Beat N. V. Pai 6-2, 6-4.
Doubles: S. G. Palekar and G. V. Fenani Beat Khan and Kanji 6-2, 6-3.
Vakharia and Vakharia Beat S. A. Brelvi and Vaikunth Mehta 6-3, 6-2.

"THE QUALIFIED ADVENTURER"

In "The Qualified Adventurer," adapted from the table by Selwyn Jepson and produced by Sinclair Hill, Matheson Lang once again takes the part of the sea adventurer, this time fighting for his life amid the perils of the China coast whilst in search of hidden Manchu treasure.

Peter Duff is a journalist, who, between the coffee house and his modest lodgings, writes wonderful tales of adventure with such fidelity to life that he himself almost believes that he has lived through them. He accepts the position of supervisor to an expedition fitted out to traverse the Southern Seas. When the tramp steamer had been out to sea for three days a young lady, who has been a stowway, appears in the saloon, she is the skipper's daughter. At first sight of her Duff immediately becomes her gaurdian angel and patient slave. Together they go through marvellous experiences but it would be a shame to tell a story which is so ably told on the screen.

WEATHER REPORT

SIMLA, Mar. 6.

The disturbances over the Punjab has moved eastwards into Assam where local rain has fallen. Elsewhere the weather has been day. The cold wave following the disturbances has extended to the central parts of the country but the temperature, is still above normal in Bihar and Bengal.

The chief amounts are: Dibrugah two inches, Silchar a quarter and Cherrapunji one.

Forecast: An extension into Upper Burma.—A.P.

EXTENSION OF COMPULSORY EDUCATION

B. AND E. WARDS AFTER F. G.

A special meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation is called on Monday the 12th instant when consideration will be given to the following report of the Revenue and General purposes Sub-Committee regarding the question of introducing compulsory primary education in B and E Wards.

It will be remembered that the scheme of free and compulsory primary education was actuall brought into operation in F and G Wards from 2nd November 1925. The Corporation by their Resolution No. 8379, dated the 10th November 1925, requested the Schools Committee to submit a scheme for other wards in the City. Accordingly the Schools Committee submitted under their Secretary's letter No E/9743, dated the 18th March 1926, a scheme for A, B, C, D and E Wards involving an expenditure of Rs. 17,16,440 (Rs. 13,44,600 recurring and Rs. 3,71,840 non-recurring). This was referred to the Primary Education Committee by Corporation Resolution No. 1346, dated the 6th May 1926. That Committee being of opinion that in view of the financial stringency, a scheme for E Ward only should be taken up, requested the Schools Committee to submit to them a separate scheme for E Ward only. The Schools Committee, however, informed the Primary Education Committee in their Secretary's letter No. E/5277 dated the 18th October 1926, that their recommendations might be first placed before the Corporation, and on the Corporation approving them, the Schools Committee would be in a position to prepare a scheme for such Ward or Wards as the Corporation might desire. When this letter was under the consideration of the Revenue and General Purposes Committee to whom the question was transferred, the Schools Committee addressed a further letter No. E/7263, dated the 26th December 1926, requesting the Corporation to take very early steps to introduce immediately free and compulsory education at least in B and E Wards as previous experience had shown that a scheme involving at least two Wards contiguous to one another with a more or less homogeneous population would prove in the long run more economical easier to put through, than a piece-meal scheme applied to individual Wards in succession. The letter was also referred by Corporation Resolution No. 10649, dated the 17th January 1927, to the Revenue and General Purposes Committee who referred the whole question to a Sub-Committee and requested the Commissioner at the same time to report on the scheme with special reference to the financial aspect thereof. Subsequently the Schools Committee of their own accord submitted to the Corporation under their Secretary's letter, No. E./4220, dated the 1st August 1927, a revised scheme for B and E Wards only and the same has been referred by the Corporation to this Committee for consideration.

In the letter under reference, the Schools Committee observe, that in a scheme for gradual extension of compulsion, B and Wards should take precedence, as after F and G Wards they are the next backward in education and compared with the remaining Wards of the City, advance of primary education in these Wards cannot be adequately secured without introducing compulsion. The scheme as outlined involves a total expenditure of Rs. 4,86,847 (Rs. 3,75,672 recurring and Rs. 1,11,175 non-recurring) as against Rs. 9,41,256 (Rs. 7,33,746 recurring and Rs. 2,07,510 non recurring) under the previous scheme. According to the special census recently taken by the census officers of the Schools Committee, it is anticipated that about 11,000 new children will be brought into the Municipal Schools by compulsion during the first year. Out of these, about 3,500 children are expected to be absorbed by the existing schools as there are in these Wards, besides Municipal Schools, a good number of private-aided schools, especially in B Ward. Moreover, with the application of compulsion, more aided schools are likely to come into existence. There will thus remain a balance of 7,300 children for whom provision of new schools will have to be made. In order to accommodate these children, calculating 125 children per school, it is proposed to open 60 new schools with 180 teachers, the average number of pupils per teacher working out at about 42 on the roll. Staff also has been proposed for the census operations. The rent for a school building has been estimated at Rs. 150.

The Sub-Committee find that while the new scheme for B and E Wards is based on the proportion of 42 pupils a teacher, the existing arrangements for Urdu Schools work out in the proportion of 21 pupils a teacher and for other schools 26 pupils per teacher. On the other hand, Government have prescribed a standard of 40 pupils per teacher. Between the two standards, 30 pupils per teacher seems to be a fair mean even making an allowance for the peculiar difficulties that obtain in Bombay. By the means the present staff will be available to teach about 3,282 additional children.

Turning to the financial aspect of the scheme, it would appear that a minimum provision of Rs. 3,92,430 of which Rs. 2,96,335 will be recurring charges and Rs. 96,075 non-recurring, will be required. The Sub-Committee have already dealt with the question of financing the educational service, in their report regarding the consolidation of Municipal taxes, the principles enunciated being that the cost of primary education should be met from the General Revenue and in case the extra cost involved by educational schemes be found to encroach unduly on the existing resources of the Municipality and their borrowing capacity, the Corpration can turn to the special powers vested in them under Section 13 of the City of Bombay Primary Education Act of 1920.

The foregoing recommendations may be briefly summarised as under:—

(1) That the scheme for introducing compulsion in B and E Wards, submitted by the Schools Committee, be approved with the modification that the estimate of expenditure therefor be adopted at Rs. 3,92,430 instead of at Rs. 4,86,847 and with such consequent minor alterations as may be found necessary.

(2) That the Schools Committee be requested to bring into force the ways and means of economy indicated above and such other as may be found possible by them.

The Sub-Committee have considered the scheme with great care, making such reductions as they thought consistent with efficiency and economy, and they hope that in considering this report, the Corporation will bear in mind the fact that when two years ago the Corporation accepted the responsibility of introducing free and compulsory primary education in the City, they committed themselves to the policy of advancing the educational interests of the masses, from which position they cannot now conscientiously resile.

"SERVING YOUTH OF ALL LANDS"

BOMBAY Y. M. C. A.'S ANNUAL MEETING

The fiftythird annual meeting of the Y. M. C. A. Bombay, was held on Tuesday evening in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Wodehouse Road, Mr. W. H. Neilson presiding. The meeting was opened with a hymn and prayer by Rev. R. E. Lee. The office bearers for the ensuing year were then elected and Messrs. Fergusson and Co. were appointed auditors. The chairman in moving the report of the directors for the last year said Y. M. C. A. was a service movement and its operations were in various countries of the world its chief aim being serving the youths of all lands. He then read a letter he had received from H. E. the Governor regretting his inability to attend the function that evening and stating that the public of Bombay had every cause to retain its confidence in the excellent work of the Association, a work which had been an was of inestimable value to the young men of the city. The chairman continuing dwelt at length on the numerous activities of the Y. M. C. A. in Bombay, such as extension of service among the mill workers and artisans at Naigoan, play grounds for boys and girls, and municipal employees at Love Grove Pumping station and the B. B. and C. I. Railway at Worli and appealed for funds to build up the work in future.

Mr. K. T. Paul seconded the proposition and said the Y. M. C. A. had an open door policy and invited its critics to come within and guide the Y. M. C. A. by their advice. The report was adopted.

Rev. E. C. Dewick then gave an interesting address on "The challenge of youth to this generation" in which he emphasised to trust the youth as they were more courageous than the older generation in bringing about international goodwill and harmony. The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman and the speakers proposed by Mr. C. G. Freke.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST.

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: PISCES.

If to-day is your birthday, you are time-server and seldom God-server. In a far-fetched sense you can be said to serve God, as opposite-sex enthusiasts, like Thackeray whose effusion was noticed the other day, say women are made in the image of God and you have daily to stand and wait like a servant before your idol before she nods smilingly to be yours. So, as Milton has said: They also serve who only stand and wait! You are generally good-hearted, but also chicken-hearted. Though a male, you are, like an average woman, afraid of the very name of thief, robber, tiger, etc. and like her, become as pale as a dead man (or even as pale as officials and their henchmen on the memorable 18th of February when the result on Lala Lajpat Rai's No-Confidence Motion was declared) when you hear the least noise in your cook-house made by beetles or mice, when you really believe that someone has entered the house to smother you under the iron grip of his hands. As Nature is judicious in preserving balance of power, either in foreign or "home" (domestic) politics, she will give you a brave helpmate, a virago. And she will wisely scare away the "thief" by the aid of her broom, sweeping clean the pest, as nicely as she did with the broom when it was new. You are really one of the men whose half sorrows are tricks of the mind, and the other half can be mastered (if only they muster sufficient courage and not remain mustached cowards) by a brave spirit and simple trust. If unable to do so, as a last resort you are advised to form friendship with brave bottled spirit, and eventually to drown your sorrow and self in a barrel full of it. Either mend or end! No half-way house!

Peshawar, March 6.—The Orakzai Jirga who were recently interviewed at Hangu by the Deputy Commissioner, Kohat, and charged with having allowed Sultan Mir to visit their limits on several occasions in contravention of the Shinwari Agreement of 1923 have now paid in full the fine imposed on them for this breach of the agreement. The clansmen arrested in the recent roundup are being released immediately.—A. P.

LATE SIR RAMANBHAI

SOCIAL REFORMER AND LITERATEUR

News was received in Bombay yesterday of the death in Ahmedabad of Sir Ramanbhai Mahipatram Nilkanth who had been in indifferent health for the last two years. Sir Ramanbhai was born on March 13, 1868. He was educated in the Gujarat College, Ahmedabad and the Elphinstone College, Bombay and having passed the LL.B. examination began practice in Ahmedabad where he soon became one of the leading pleaders. He was for many years a member of the Ahmedabad Municipality and became successively its Vice-President and President. He was also appointed Chairman of the Committee of Management when the Ahmedabad Municipality was suppressed. Sir Ramanbhai was twice nominated to the Bombay Legislative Council and sat in the first reformed Council as an elected member. He was the heart and soul of the Prarthna Samaj in Ahmedabad and,

A WELL-KNOWN SOCIAL REFORMER.

Late Sir Ramanbhai Mahipatram Nilkant who died in Ahmedabad yesterday.

despite many difficulties and obstacles, carried on a vigorous campaign of social reform with the assistance of his wife, Lady Vidyagauri, one of the earliest lady graduates from the Bombay University. He rendered great service to Gujarati Literature by his book "Kavita ane Sahitya", which was a pioneer and successful effort in Gujarati literary criticism. His other publications include "Raiyno Parvat", a drama, and "Bhadrambhadr", a humourous skit which is one of the most popular books in Gujerati. By reason of his integrity of character and his services to the city he was held in the highest esteem by his fellow-citizens. He leaves behind him his widow, Lady Vidyagouri, two sons and five daughters, three of whom are graduates and two are studying in the Gujerat College. He was knighted in 1927.

RECOGNITION TO B. B. AND C. I. RY. EMPLOYEES UNION

BOMBAY, Mar. 6.

The B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees Association was formerly recognised today by Sir Earnest Jackson, Agent, B.B. and C. I. Railway at a conference which he and other officers of the Railway had with Mr. Vallabhbhai J. Patel, President and Mr. Manilal Kothari, General Secretary of the Association. Messrs Patel and Manilal Kothari, who came to Bombay specially to attend the conference are leaving to-night for Ahmedabad.—A.P.

NEWS IN BRIEF

The Anniversary of the Servants of the People Society, Lahore, will be held on the 17th and 18th inst. Mr. M. R. Jayakar, will preside. The opening ceremny of the Ashram for the Depressed Classes, in Pari Mahal, and the laying ceremony of the Foundation Stone of the Lajpat Rai Hall will also be performed along with the Anniversary.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

JULY.

NEW YORK.

	March 6.
Previous Closing Rate	18.41
To-day's Opening Rate	18.40
Difference	—.01
To-day's Closing Rate	18.43
Difference	+.02
Broach Expectation	360 0 0

LIVERPOOL.

	March 6.
Previous Closing Rate	9.73
To-day's Opening Rate	9.77
Difference	—.01
To-day's Closing Rate	9.75
Difference	—.03

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

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Daily Edition.

	Local. Rs. as.	Mofussil. Rs. as.
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The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1928.

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR WOMEN.

A remarkable mass meeting of the women of Baroda was held in that city last week. Its object was to support the legislative measure proposed by the Baroda Government entitling to some extent Hindu women to inherit the property of their husbands and parents. The meeting was addressed by the Maharani of Baroda and attended by several other ladies of the Royal Household. It unanimously passed a resolution demanding equal right for unmarried daughters to share the fathers' property with their brothers and the right of the widow to share equally the property of her husband with her sons and unmarried daughters. It is impossible to deny the justice or the humanity of this resolution. As Her Highness and Mrs. Sharada Mehta, who presided at the meeting, pointed out, the present Hindu law is most unfair to women, whatever might have been its extenuations in the olden times. However much in practice in individual cases the Hindu woman's position may be made tolerable by considerations of affection, the fact remains that she has no right to inherit from her husband or her father but must trust entirely to the mercy of her relatives. Mrs. Mehta had reason to deplore the indifference of many nationalists in India to such palpable injustice. "Unless social conditions of Indians improved," Her Highness the Maharani observed, "there was little hope of a good government in the country." Swaraj like charity, she added, might as well begin at home. Without entering into the more or less academic controversy whether social freedom must precede political freedom, we think it fair that both should go hand in hand. And now, that women under illustrious leadership have themselves taken the initiative in working for social reform, India's emancipation from both political and social bondage cannot be far off.

The women's meeting of Baroda is only one of the many signs which show that Indian women are at last thoroughly roused to a sense of their age-long grievances and that they have taken their salvation in their own hands in right earnest. And they have begun to be heard. They demand equal rights and opportunities and few have dared to challenge the claim. While Mrs. Mehta's complaint about many natinalist leaders' indifference towards their sisters' wrongs is unfortunately well-grounded, the women's cause is now receiving more sympathy from men than ever before. One of the resolutions passed at the last Indian National Social Conference at Madras was as follows:

> "This Conference asserts its emphatic adherence to the principle of civic equality between man and woman in the matter of rights and privileges and would strongly recommend the abolition of all inequalities in the matter of marriage laws, adoption and guardianship of children and inheritance of property." Sir Sankara Nair, who moved the resolution, exhorted the ladies to agitate for equal rights and privileges and to carry on their fight till they got what they wanted. A similar resolution was passed at a separate Conference of Women at Madras on the Women's Day. And women's institutions in various parts of the country have since been quietly working for giving effect to the above and other resolutions about women's welfare. In our own city, Mrs. Naidu and Dr. G. V. Deshmukh have been making strenuous efforts to vindicate the inheritance rights of Hindu women. Mr. D. W. Kathale, Lecturer-In-Law in the University of Nagpur and a member of the Hindu Law Research Society, has drafted a bill suggesting amendments in Hindu Law relating to the subject of inheritance and Mr. N. C. Kelkar has agreed to introduce the measure in the Assembly. Once the subject is formally brought before the bar of reason, we have no doubt that the most legitimate rights of women will not be long in being conceded.

Meanwhile, the agitation for redressing all the wrongs of Indian womanhood, must be continued by men and women alike. While specific problems like inheritance rights must be fought out, the main objective must not be lost sight of. And that, the Maharani of Baroda wisely points out, is the securing of women's economic independence through the spread of education among them. "Unless we women are economically independent," she said at the Baroda meeting mentioned above, "our fate is sealed. To fight for and get this economic independence, women must educate themselves first. Unless you are educated, you would not be considered fit. Unless you are educated, you would not understand exactly the position in which you are rotting. I, therefore, insist on female education as the first and foremost step for the amelioration of our sex." These feeling words should inspire every worker in the cause of Indian womanhood to spare no pains for the spread of education among girls. In this matter, the lead has been taken these two years by women themselves, witness the splendid work of the All-India Womens' Educational Conference and its many constituent provincial conferences. Women's passion for education can be fairly gauged from the fact that at the last session of the Conference at Delhi, within a few minutes of the announcing of an All-India Women's Education Fund, the offers of help ran up to Rs. 30,000. Mrs. Cousins says this is only a beginning. It is a beginning not only of the Fund but of a great women's movement that will go on till women in India win equal rights with men. It is only then that by genuine mutual co-operation, the men and women of India will have established true Swaraj.

JUSTIFICATION FOR THE BOYCOTT

The British Press and its cousins in India are busy declaring how suicidal it is on the part of Indians to continue to boycott the Simon Commission now that according to them, Sir John Simon's statement has removed all "legitimate apprehensions" that there would be no "equality of status" between the Commission and the Indian Committees. There is great relief too in official circles in England and India that the class of Indian politicians upon whose co-operation they had counted, the Indian Moderates, have joined vigorously the movement for the boycott. How thoroughly justified Indians of all shades of political thinking are in having nothing to do with the Commission can be seen from the analysis of the boycott movement which Major Graham Pole has given in an article published in the "New Leader". He has had exceptional opportunities of gauging the nature and strength of the boycott and the motives that prompt it. His discoveries in connection with the official policy in regard to the Commission should convince the promoters of the boycott movement that they have been absolutely right in their policy.

"It is common knowledge," Major Graham Pole says, "that ever since the issue of the Muddiman Report in 1924 the Government of India and the various local Governments have been preparing a case against any further extension of the Reforms, and that this case would be presented to the Statutory Commission". The dice are thus being heavily loaded against the Indian people. Sir John Simon said at Delhi that the Commission would keep Government "at arms length" but officials, it is clear, are making frantic efforts to make the Comission embrace their point of new. Major Graham Pole further observes that "it is also common knowledge that it was understood in official circles that the evidence with which the official case would be supplemented would not be put before any Indian committee appointed by the Central Legislature." And yet efforts are being persistently made to fool India into believing that the Commission anxiously desires "joint, free" consultation with the Indian Committee. Major Graham Pole's frank record of what he heard in India has fulfilled the worst apprehensions of the Indian people.

WELCOME HOME.

India in general, and Bombay in particular, will hail with delight the homecoming of the three intrepid Parsi cyclists who are expected to reach Bombay, via Poona, on the 18th inst., after a very eventful and epoch-making tour round the world on bicycles, during the last five years. In their amazing adventure they suffered innumerable privations and at times even risked their lives. Those who have read even a part of the account of their journeyings and their thrilling adventure in crossing the dreary deserts of Persia, Mesopotamia, Syria and the Sinai Peninsula—to mention only a few places—will recall the unparalleled heroism displayed by these Indians, which read almost like a romance. Their marvellous progress while "doing" the world has evoked praise from all quarters of the globe. As an influential journal in the Far East aptly said: "India must remain proud of you and perpetuate your great achievement in a suitable form".

It is but meet and proper that arrangements are being made to give them a rousing welcome on their triumpant return home. The Zoroastrian Physical Culture and Health League have, in a commendable spirit of sport, taken up the question of reception and raised a Fund. It is evident that large funds are needed to give them a reception worthy of the "Urbs Prima in Indis". The Y.M.C.A., Bombay, is noted for its sporting spirit and the encouragement it gives to sports in general, irrespective of caste and creed. A correspondent has drawn the attention of this body to help the League by starting a fund, and, eventually, to merge it into the Central Fund of the League. It is to be sincerely hoped they will lose no time in doing so,—if they have not done so ere this—thus enabling the League to give the cyclists a reception befitting the occasion. Bombay is noted for its cosmopolitanism and sporting spirit, and it is devoutly to be wished all Bombayites will vie with one another in honouring the the brave youths thereby honouring themselves.

LATE SIR RAMANBHAI.

Gujarat and Gujarati Literature are the poorer by the loss of Sir Ramanbhai whose death took place at Ahmedabad on Tuesday Ahmedabad will feel the loss most keenly for to Ahmedabad he gave ungrudgingly a life's devoted service. In politics he was a Moderate but, unlike not a few politicians of that school, he studiously refrained from offensive and aggressive criticism of Congressmen, whether during the heyday or the decline of the Non-Co-operation movement. His services to the cause of local self-government as Vice-President and President of the Ahmedabad Municipality for several years were invaluable and were an inspiration to many a younger man aspiring to be of service to his city. He was twice nominated to the Bombay Legislative Council and was an elected member of the first reformed Council. His work in the Bombay Council was of an unostentatious character and he interested himself mostly in questions affecting local self-government and education, especially of girls. But Sir Ramanbhai's memory will long be cherished as courageous and uncompromising social reformer and as a pioneer of literary criticism in Gujarat. Above all Sir Ramanbhai's public and private life was marked by an integrity and charm of character that won for him friends without number, the love and esteem of his fellow-citizens and the confidence and respect even of those who held views different from his

LINKING THE EAST AND WEST,

WHAT INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION CAN ACHIEVE.

(BY JAGADISH CHANDRA CHATTERJI).

The West has in the past been, and now increasingly is, studying about the East, particularly about India, her culture and philosophy; and the interest of the West in this matter is growing enormously every day as is evidenced by constant reference to India in the daily press, and in publications of even the popular type. It is the devoted labour of Western scholars in the field of Indian culture which is mainly responsible for the creation of this interest in India, who herself has been equally awakened thereby to a newer appreciation of her own past achievements. But great and immense as the work of the Western scholars has been, the cultural material on which they have worked has by no means been exhausted. Besides, so far little opportunity has been afforded for Western scholars to work systematically and sustainedly with the scholars of India on the materials already available and on others which are known to exist but are still outside the reach of the West—some of these latter coming down as traditions from the remotest times. They are to-day, unlike the traditions of Greece and several other ancient countries which are dead, as fresh as in their origin, and mould the lives and thoughts of the genuine Indian scholar as do the Western traditions, scientific or otherwise, mould the life and thought of the West.

CO-OPERATION IN SCHOLASTIC STUDIES.

That a systematic, sustained, and above all, sincere co-operation of these Indian scholars with the scholars of the West is sure to be of immense advantage for a better and a fuller, and in a number of cases, a more correct understanding of Eastern culture, can hardly be questioned. But for this further and more fully co-operative, and yet scholarly, study of, and research into, the Indian cultural materials, it is desirable, even necessary, to have an organized agency, which, using the scientific and critical methods of the West, shall bring into a co-operative attack upon the mass of materials now available or to be discovered later, the most scholarly minds of both the East and the West.

LIVING REPOSITORIES.

The West scarcely realizes that, while there are numerous Indian students and scholars who, having received a Western education (whether in India itself or in Europe and America), are fully acquainted with and make daily use of the fruits of Western scholarship, there are other Indian scholars whose education and training are entirely Eastern, and who are not only great masters of the different branches of the ancient learning of India, but are the living repositories of her ancient traditions: they are at the present moment as entirely out of the reach of the Western scholar as they are uninfluenced by Western thought, chiefly for want of a suitable agency of inter-communication and truly sympathetic co-operation.

In addition, archaeology now apparently indicates, by discoveries made at Tel-el-Amarna, and in Armenia and amid Hittite ruins in Anatolia, and recently in the Indus Valley in India, that an early contact between the Aryan and Sumero-Semitic cultures may not have been unlikely. For a successful and systematic working of this fresh field of research, a new agency seems also to be called for.

A CENTRE FOR RESEARCH.

It is therefore proposed to organize an institution in which Western and Eastern scholars (both those with a Western education as well as the others with a purely Eastern training) shall together make a study of the wealth of material which is now known, and shall carry on further research with a view not only to discovering additional material in the field of archaeology, but also to making available

(Continued on Page 11)

PARSIS AND MR. KELKAR.

(BY G. K. N.)

Describing the debate on the Indianisation of railways in the Assembly the "Times of India's" correspondent insinuated that Mr. Kelkar would oust all the Parsi engineers and drivers employed in the B. B. & C. I. Railway making room presumably for Hindus, when and if he got the control of the railway establishment. I know Mr. Kelkar has some wealthy and capable patriotic Parsis among his admirers. I wrote to him, therefore, asking if he would remove the misunderstanding which was indubitably created in the Parsi mind with regard to his attitude towards my community in India of the future. "Many thanks," replies Mr. Kelkar, "I am glad you brought the matter to my notice about my alleged complaint about Parsis being employed in the B. B. & C. I. Railway and I am glad because, if you had not taken the trouble to get the point cleared from me, the false impression about my communalism might have remained rankling in the mind of the Parsis. The discusion during which I made my speech related to the general question of racial discrimination, as between Indians and non-Indians. I meant to mention the Parsis as a case of Indians against non-Indians, and not Parsis against non-Parsis among Indians themselves."

Sir George Rainy seems to have misunderstood Mr. Kelkar. He invested the latter's remarks with a communal colouring. Mr. Kelkar immediately pulled him up, other members of the Assembly likewise correcting Sir George. Mr. Kelkar was no doubt referring to the efficiency of the Parsis and wondered why, when competent Indians like the Parsis were available, outsiders should be employed sometimes at a higher salary causing increasing unemployment among the children of the soil. The Maharatta politician's point is perfectly manifest from the following passage in his speech.

"When travelling on the B. B. & C. I. Railway I find that as a rule the guards and drivers are Parsis, they are Indians. But while travelling on the G. I. P. Railway and the East Indian Railway, I find as a rule that the guards and drivers are not Indians. May I know what difference lies between the working of an

(Continued on Page 9.)

Notes of The Day.

In The Secret.

The precise terms offered by the Baldwin Government to the Egyptian Cabinet to "improve" Anglo-Egyptian relations have not yet been published. They were communicated by Sarwat Pasha to the leaders of the political party groups in Egypt and they rejected them promptly. They must have been such as no self-respecting Egyptians can accept. But the London "Times" is evidently aware of the precise nature of these terms. Has it been let into the secret by Downing Street? Otherwise how can it comment in the manner it does in rebuking Egyptians for missing a good opportunity? It says the British Government has shown "what it is prepared to concede, what interests it regards as vital and on what conditions it is prepared to co-operate as an ally with the Kingdom of Egypt." The British Government must have "known" all this only to the "Times". The general public, whether in Britain or in Egypt, remains unaware of the concessions and the conditions. This is a most reprehensible Tory method of dealing with a matter of urgent foreign policy.

Magnificent Lead.

The women of Calcutta have given a magnificent lead in the movement for the boycott of foreign cloth which is being vigorously pushed in Bengal under the direction of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose and his lieutenants. At a crowded public meeting held at Keoratala, "close to Deshabandhu Das's holy remains" two thousand women took the vow of Swadeshi. Srimati Premlata Devi, addressing the meeting, said that "when Srijut Subhas Bose was calling upon the mothers of Bengal to mobilise their strength in the onward march to win Swaraj, could they remain callous?" She urged the necessity of awakening "the woman force of Bengal by holding meetings in every hamlet, every village." Here is an example which Western India should immediately follow. Maharashtra has already launched a great campaign for the boycott of foreign cloth. Political organisations in Bombay like the Provincial Congress Committee are expected to organise a similar campaign with vigour and intensity.

At Their Sweet Will.

The political legerdemain with which the Government of Bombay change a votable item into a non-votable one to save it from being rejected should not be Council. The popular representatives rightly protested against the official trick to save Major Pogson's pay from being refused by the Council. This year this temporary appointment which, as Mr. Pahalajani pointed out, was meant to be sanctioned from year to year by the Council is declared to be a non-votable item without the previous knowledge and sanction of the Legislature. The official explanation given during the debate on Monday was extremely weak. It is not at all relevant to the issue to quote letters from the Accountant-General. The Council has to consider first not the technicality of adjustment of accounts but the preservation of its rights. We hope the President's ruling will support the popular contention. As it is the Council has the remedy of expressing its repugnance of the waste of public funds on the Pogson me hods of water-divining by refusing to vote a single pie for the establishment charges and contingencies of his department.

Advice From Allahabad.

British officialdom in India is angry with Lord Birkenhead. At a time when there is such great need in official eyes for cajoling Indians into the belief that Britain is anxious to help India towards self-government through the Simon Inquisition, Lord Birkenhead makes frank and provocative speeches bluntly telling Indians to face the "realities". The bureaucratic resentment against Lord Birkenhead is voiced in the Allahabad journal which is regarded as a sure index of the official mentality. The "Pioneer" in a scathing criticism of Lord Birkenhead wishes he would leave the India Office and go back to the Woolsack. Until the question of the Commission was mooted, the "Pioneer" says, "Lord Birkenhead was not completely immolating himself on the altar of duty and could not be said to be overstraining his remarkable constitution by the work he was doing in King Charles Street". The advice from Allahabad to him is that he should realise he has had enough of his job as Secretary for India and leave it to be filled by promising young men like Major Ormsby Gore or Major Walter Elliot. Indians will regard changes of this type at the India Office with indifference. So long as Britain is determined to force upon India a camouflage of self-government, it is immaterial who is at the head of the India Office.

Dull Business.

In education as in sports the spectator often sees more of the game than one who is in it. Thus it is that at the annual social gathering of the Sydenham College Students' Union Sir Lalubhai said that the time-honoured lecture method in colleges was dull and monotonous, that it made "lectures dull, boys dull and—professors dull". The laughter that followed showed that much depended upon the lectures and the lecturers. But we agree with Sir Lalubhai that the lecture method is overdone. His suggestion is sound that the boys should first read and think out as much as possible for themselves with the aid of their books and go to the professors only when they had any real difficulty. Half an hour's lecture followed by half an hour's discussion should be an excellent rule with few exceptions. But the present method is determined less by professors' and students' wishes than by the nature of examinations. Where an examination puts a premium on quantity rather than on quality, there is not much room for a class discussion. Sir Lalubhai's plea for a reformed method of examination may well be taken note of by the University of Bombay. Our examinations can certainly stand a good deal of reform.

Bigotry in College.

One more instance of the arbitrary conduct of college authorities is afforded by an incident in the City College of Calcutta. It appears that during the last Saraswati Puja the boarders of the Ram Mohan Roy Hostel where all the students, except one Brahmo, were Hindus, performed the "puja" in the Hostel. But the College authorities, who seem to be Brahmos, objected to any idol worship and in the name of discipline fined some of the students. At a public meeting which promptly protested against this travesty of discipline it was made clear that the Hostel was built entirely out of public funds and that Bramhos contributed nothing towards its maintenance. In any case it is high-handedness and unbecoming bigotry on the part of the Brahmo authorities to penalise students for worshipping in their own way. The Brahmo Samaj, whose service to religious thought in India is undoubted, rightly preaches tolerance towards all religions. We regret the lapse in the City College and trust the local Samaj will curb the misguided zeal of the College authorities.

HOPES OF SNAP VOTE IN ASSEMBLY

COST OF SIMON SHOW

PT. MOTILAL'S CALL TO ABSENTEE MEMBERS

REFUSAL OF SUPPLIES CERTAIN

(From Our Special Corresponde t.)

NEW DELHI, March 6.

The provision in the next financial year's budget for the expenses of the unwanted Statutory Commission finds its place almost towards the end of the schedule of demands for grants. Unless, in ordinary course, about 60 items, some of which are controversial are disposed of, this provision will come under the pressure of guillotine. At the same time, there is a growing demand among non-officials that steps should be taken to dispose of the question of supplies to the Statutory Commission early in the Budget discussion. With this end in view, party conversations are proceeding and it is very likely that combined party pressure will be brought to bear both on the President and on the Leader of the House to agree to a demand under the head "Miscellaneous" being taken up early next week. Government apparently expect, that the expenditure budgetted for the Commission for 1928/29 may be sanctioned by the Assembly by a small majority, but I am in a position to state with confidence that non-official whips are fairly vigilant and may be trusted to defeat Government with success, almost similar to that which attended their efforts in connection with Lala Lajpat Rai's boycott resolution. I understand Pandit Motilal Nehru has addressed a long circular letter, appealing to absentee members of the Congress Party to return to Delhi, when supplies for the Commission come to be voted upon. Lala Lajpat Rai, leader of the Nationalist Party, who has just returned from a visit to Lahore is also interesting himself in getting back absentee members of his party. Mr. Jinnah in spite of his worries in the Muslim League's Council caused by obstructive tactics of the Shafian section of Muslims is shepherding his flock remarkably well. A combination of these parties is sure to tell effectively on the voting on supplies for the Commission. The latest lobby gossip is that the supplementary demand for the expense of the Commission during the current financial year will not be brought before the Assembly till about the end of March, i.e. not till the budget for the new year is disposed of. This move on the part of Government is evidently based on the calculation that non-official attendance at that time in Assembly would be thin. But, whatever, the strength of the attendance, an unequivocal expression of the Assembly's determination to stick to the policy of boycott will have been recorded by the refusal of supplies for the Commission in the coming year. Lala Rajpat Rai's visit to Lahore has been in connection with the boycott propaganda, that is being carried on preparatory to the visit of Sir John Simon and his colleagues to the capital of that communalism-ridden province.

SIMON SEVEN LEAVE FOR LAHORE

MADURA, March. 6.

The President and members of the Simon Commission visited Tirumala Naik's palace where the courts are situated.

They left in the evening for Arkonam enroute to the Punjab.—A. P.

LAHORE PREPARING FOR HARTAL

BLACK FLAGS TO GREET SIMONS

LAHORE, March 5.

The All Parties Boycott Committee has been carrying on a vigorous campaign, holding meetings in different quarters in the city. It is understood that on the day on which the Commission arrives here the boycotters propose to hold demonstrations with black flags and banners.

LOYALIST DEPUTATIONS.

LAHORE, March 5.

The members of the Punjab Chiefs' Association will be at home to the members of the Simon Commission on the evening of March 10 at the residence of Sir Zulfiqarali Khan.

A number of deputations, including one from the European Association, will wait on the Statutory Commission.

LAHORE CITY FATHERS.

The Lahore Municipal Committee passed a resolution to-day deciding to welcome the Simon Commission on their arrival in Lahore and disapproving of the boycott and hartal.

Although no official information is available, it is understoodthe Simon Commission will reach Lahore on the 10th March.—A. P.

CIRCUITOUS JOURNEY FROM S. INDIA

KALLARS PRESENTED TO COMMISSION

USILAMPATI, March 6.

The Kallar community accorded to-day an enthusiastic welcome to the Simon Commission and there was no hostile demonstration. In the address they presented to the Commission, the Kallars thanked the Government of Madras for the industrial and educational facilities extended to Kallars as a step in lessening the rigour of the Criminal Tribes Act.

TEMPLE VISITED.

Sir John Simon and other members of the Statutory Commission paid a visit today to the temple of Sri Meenakshi. Lady Strathcona showed great interest in temple jewellery.

The Commission leaves to-night for Arkonam via Chingleput and proaeed straight to Punjab via Dhond and Manmad.—A. P.

ARTIFICIAL WELCOME.

BLACK FLAGS GALORE.

MADURA, Mar. 5.

The approaches to the Municipal Hall were besieged by huge crowds comprising both friendly and hostile sections when the Simon Commission visited the Municipal meeting this afternoon. Most of the shops were closed and people waved flags bearing hostile inscriptions.

Mr. R. S. Naidu, the Municipal Chairman, received the Commissioners and welcomed them. He expressed willingness to co-operate with them in their investigations. He asked for partnership for India within the Empire and added that Indians would be a source of strength to the British Empire.

Mr. L. K. Tulsiram, M.L.C. (Swarajist), claimed to represent the artisans and labourers, ridiculed the welcome as an artificial one in which they would not participate. He moved adjournment of the House. He was seconded by Mr. Ramanatha Iyer.

Father Amalarbavam said the motion was out of order. After some discussion, the Chairman disallowed the motion as it amounted to an annulment of a resolution passed within the last fortnight to welcome the Commission. Upon this, Messrs. Tulsiram and Iyer left the hall in protest.

Sir John Simon thanking the House, said he had come from a country where they appreciated difference of opinion. He appealed for Indian co-operation and good-will.

Mr. Abbas Ali, M.L.C., entertained Sir John Simon and the Members of the Statutory Commission to a dinner which was largely attended by prominent officials and non-officials.—A. P.

GARDEN PARTY TO COMMISSIONERS

TANJORE, Mar. 4.

The garden party given in honour of Sir John Simon and the Members of the Statutory Commission by the Simon Commission Reception Committee this evening, was a brilliant success. Refreshments both in Indian and European styles were served for about 1,000 guests, including a sprinkling of Indian ladies. The guests were also entertained to Indian music, magic and rope gymnastics performance.—A. P.

Secretaries of the Statutory Commission invite submission of written statements or memoranda both from official and unofficial sources which fall within the limits of the enquiry.

SEQUEL TO MR SNOWDEN'S BREAKAWAY.

MR. MACDONALD DOES NOT ACCEPT FOR MEMBERS' NOMINATIONS.

LONDON, March 5.

Following the Rt. Hon. Phillip Snowden's recent breakaway from the independent Labour Party it is now announced that Mr. Macdonald has not accepted the nomination, in the forthcoming election, of the four members of the National Administrative Council of the Indpendent Labour Party.—Reuter.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT ELLORE

10,000 PEOPLE RENDERED HOMELESS

SEVERAL PERSONS BURNT

MADRAS, March. 6.

A disastrous fire is reported to have occurred at Ellore in Kistna District, resulting in destruction of nearly two thousand houses and rendering homeless about ten thousand people, mostly belonging to the labouring classes.

Giving details of the fire the Ellore correspondent of the "Hindu" says that owing to strong wind the fire rapidly spread in all directions and engulfed an extensive area in flames. Such valuable property has been destroyed including currency notes of the value of Rs. 10,000 in a single house. Several persons were burnt and injured and one died in hospital. —A. P.

RUBBER CONTROL POLICY

MALAYA PLANTERS EXPRESS GRAVE CONCERN

LONDON, Mar. 6.

Kuala Lumpur.—The Meeting of Malaya Planters Association has passed a resolution expressing the opinion that reversal of the policy of rubber control will inevitably result in a long period of acute depression in Malaya and a permanent setback to its prosperity and welcoming a full and impartial inquiry which should result in the establishment of an effective and equitable system of control on a sound economic basis which would benefit both producers and consumers. The resolution expresses grave concern at the "possibility apparently indicated in the Secretary of State's telegram that the decision on the whole question of control was contemplated within a few weeks" and emphatically protests against the curtailment of the time necessary for an adequate investigation.—Reuter.

DRAMATIC SCENE AT LAPEYRE TRIAL

YOUNG WIFE OF ACCUSED FAINTS

LONDON, Mar. 6.

Paris.—There was dramatic scene at trial of Lapeyre the Young wife of accused was called into the witness box and gave her name and age. The judge then said "Tell us all you know" when she swayed and fell heavily on the floor in a dead faint and was carried by ushers. The court was adjourned.—Reuter.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay received the Raja of Dharampur and the Thakore of Kerwada at Government House Bombay on Tuesday the 6th March.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay presided at the Prize Distribution of the David Sassoon Reformatory on Tuesday the 6th March.

"PERPETUAL GUARANTEE TO INDIANS"

BRITISH GUIANA COMMISSION'S MEMORANDUM

POLITICAL STATUS OF COLONY IN DANGER

LONDON, Mar. 6.

A Blue Book has been issued containing a memorandum prepared by the elected members of the Combined Court of British Guiana in reply to the report of the British Guiana Commission consisting of Mr. Wilson M. P., Mr. Snell M. P. and Mr Sedgwick of the Colonial Office recommending changes in the constitution of the Colony so that the final control of Government may lie in the hands of the Governor and the Secretary of State.

Dealing with immigration the memorandum draws attention to the fact that the colony has been dependent on India through East Indian immigration for a good deal of its prosperity and that negotiations with India had always been conducted on the basis that there was complete equality in the choice of representatives for election to the British Guiana legislature. Moreover a perpetual guarantee had been given to India and Indians of the preservation of an elected majority in the Combined Court which was controlled entirely by the free franchise of all who were eligible for registration.

The memorandum contends that the proposed change will inevitably lead to the formation of a bureaucracy composed of a small but very important European class controlling the principal agricultural and commercial activities of the colony, and will be a gross breach of faith not only with the Government of India but also with the Indians resident in the Colony who form 43 per cent. of the population. The memorandum declares that thousands of Indian residents have become greatly alarmed at the suggestion to reduce the political status of the colony, and leaders have threatened to leave the Colony and induce those entitled to the benefits of returned passages to follow their example if such a form of Government as is proposed, is forced on the Colony.—Reuter.

B. AND O. MINISTERS

MOTION FOR TOTAL OMMISSION OF SALARIES

PATNA, Mar. 5.

Of the three motions standing against the names of Swarajist members in the ensuing session of the Legislative Council one proposes total omission of the provision for salaries to Ministers and the second recommends a reduction by a token cut by way of censure.—A.P.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay dined with the Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs G. B. Pradhan at the Willingdon Sports Club on Tuesday the 6th March.

The taxi drivers of Rangoon have gone on strike on the question of compulsory insurance of cars.—A.P.

ALL PARTIES' PROPOSALS

MUSLIM LEAGUE'S CRITICISM

REPRESENTATIVE COMMITTEE APPOINTED

NEW DELHI, March 6.

The Council of the All-India Muslim League concluded its emergent session by passing a resolution regarding the draft proposals of the All-Parties Conference. The resolution runs:—

The Council resolves that in their opinion the draft proposals adopted by the All-Parties Conference called by the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress are not in conformity with the resolutions of the All-India Muslim League passed at its session in Calcutta in 1927. The Council further regrets that the Hindu Maha Sabha has practically rejected the Moslem proposals. The Council hereby appoints a committee consisting of the following persons for the purpose of conferring with representatives of other organisations in accordance with resolution number Four of the League. The names are Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Sir Abdul Qayum, Dr. Kitchlew, Raja Nawabali, Fazul Ibrahim, Mahomed Yakub, Nawab Ismail Khan, Shah Mahomed Zubair, Ghaznafarali Khan, Tafil Ahmed, Abdul Siddique, Abdul Matin Choudhry, Sir Ali Imam and the Maharaja of Mahmudabad.

The resolution number four of the Calcutta session of the League declared that Moslems could not give up separate representation in favour of joint representation unless [illegible] were separated and reforms were given to the Frontier Province and Baluchistan. The resolution further added that the Council was of opinion that a Committee (now appointed) should press upon representatives of the various organisations to accept the proposals embodied in the resolution passed at Calcutta and report the final result to the Council for such action as they might consider proper before proceeding with the framing of the constitution.—A. P.

HINDU MAHA SABHA AND ALL PARTES' PROPOSALS

WORKING COMMITTEE'S MEETING

NEW DELHI, March 6.

The Working Committee of the Hindu Maha Sabha had a long sitting to-day when they discussed the proposals of the All-Parties Conference and also the proposals of the Muslim League in regard to joint representation. No decision was arrived at and the Committee adjourned till 9th March. Meanwhile, the decision of the Muslim League Council practically rejecting the All-Parties Conference proposal on the question of a joint electorate is being widely discussed among members of the Hindu Maha Sabha.—A. P.

BARDOLI STRUGGLE THICKENS

ULTIMATUM TO PAY ASSESSMENT

THREAT OF LEGAL ACTION

LANDHOLDERS' FIRM STAND

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARDOLI, Mar. 6.

Over the signature of Mr. G. H. Lakhia, the Mamlatdar of Bardoli notices demanding the payment of the first instalment of the assessment on the land in Haripura with the addition of Re. 1 as notice fee before the 12th instant have been served on 16 Patidar landholders. The notice warns its recipients that if the instalment is not paid up within the date mentioned, the Government would be compelled to take legal steps to recover the amount and a fine not exceeding one-fourth of the amount according to section 148 of the Land Revenue Code.

Those who have received the notices are as firm in their determination of not paying the enhanced assessment as ever. Contrary to the expectations of the Government, people in the village are awaiting the notices with interest.

More volunteers have joined in Shiker, Sarbhon and other villages.

UNIFORM RESISTANCE: ONLY PANACEA

MR. SWAMINARAYAN'S STIRRING SPEECH

It was indeed a very stirring and passionate speech that Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan, M.L.C. delivered on Tuesday evening at the Students Brotherhood. The subject of the lecture was the Satyagraha campaign in Bardoli. Rao Saheb Dadubhai P. Desai, M.L.C. presided on the occasion.

THE LAST AND DESPERATE RESORT

Rao Saheb Dadubhai P. Desai M.L.C., said that passive resistance was the last and desperate resort of a slave and unarmed people against the tyrannies of a foreign rule. India had been accustomed to it for the ages past. Mahatma Gandhi's Non-cooperation movement was just an orientation of that time-honoured method of India's warfare. He said rural India was more amendable to offer passive resistance than urban India. And it had always been resorted to, after all possible and peaceful avenues of having grievances redressed constitutionally had been explored and found wanting.

The speaker concluded by saying that while cities talked, villages acted and often succeeded in having their wrongs righted.

MR. SWAMINARAYAN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Swami Narayen said that united and uniform resistance was the only panacea for a country situated as India was. It was a libel to say that India was unprepared for that sort of action. It was the leaders who were unprepared, to lead.

During the Non-co-operation days in response to Mahatma Gandhi's clarion call, students left their colleages at the sacrifice of their careers, pleaders left the courts at the sacrifice of their incomes, thousands of workers filled the jails, thousands of workers took their place, freign cloth worth lakhs and lakhs was burnt to ashes, money poured in from all quarters in lakhs for the nation's cause, peasants and cultivators were prepared to offer civil disobedience and every requisition of the national leaders had been fulfilled. And yet could it be honestly said that the country was unprepared? It was the leaders who failed to rise to the occasion.

GANDHI'S HIMALAYAN BLUNDER.

Like that historic pass of Thermophylae where a handful of Spartans had kept at bay the overwhelming Persian legions, the small town of Bardoli had prepared itself to defy and keep at bay the gigantic forces of Lord Reading's reactionary regime.

The entire movement of Indian Nationalism had miscarried owing to Mahatma Gandhi's Himalayan blunder in abandoning the Bardoli campaign.

Mahatma Gadhi might have been, like Zaglul Pasha, deported to Malta, but as a result of that deportation India, like Egypt would have advanced in Nationalism.

But that was waiting over the past. What was the situation to-day. The Callous Government of Bombay, on the advice of a Settlement Commissioner had decided to increase the land revenue by 22 per cent. to add to the present misery. The ryots were unable to submit to the enhenced assessment. They had tried all constitutional means of redress, but Government had remained admant.

IF BARDOLI FAILS.

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel had therefore launched the no-tax campaign. If Bardoli failed, her failure would react on the whole of the Presidency and Government would feel emboldened to exercise their high-handed policy all over the Presidency.

To succeed in her fight, Bardoli needed the moral support of the whole Presidency.

Rao Bahadur Bhimbai Naik also spoke.

With a vote of thanks to the guests, the meeting ended.

BARDOLI SATYAGRAHA

STRANGE ATTITUDE OF SIR LESLIE WILSON.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The land assessment in the Bardoli Taluka has been increased by the Government of Bombay; and Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel has addressed a letter to the Governor of Bombay, requesting him to defer the collection of the enhanced rate, till an independent Committee investigates the whole matter and submits its report. It passes one's comprehension, why the Governor of Bombay has passed on this appeal to a Bourbon bureaucracy, that revels in bluffing, and bullying and blundering! Is not H. E. aware how under his arrogant predecessor's perverse policy the Borsad Satyagraha was started; how Sir Leslie Wilson deputed his Home Member to the scene of the Satyagraha; and how through H. E.'s own mediation the wrong that was sought to be imposed on the Borsad farmers was righted in time; and how he earned the encomiums of the people at the very outset of his regime. Today, when the period of his Governorship is drawing to a close, it is unthinkable, how H. E., of all others, could deny to the poor overtaxed farmers of Bardoli an open inquiry by independent men? Is the Government case so weak? Is this the way Government intends to deal with Mr. Patel, who has co-operated so cordially during the Gujarat Floods? Is not the Government driving its best. Friends and Farmers to desperation and to no-tax campaign? Should not the M.L.C's. see the Governor or move for an adjournment?—Yours &c.

B. F. BHARUCHA.

"I AM THROUGH."

DEMPSEY NOT TO FIGHT TUNNEY

LONDON, March 5.

New York.—Jack Dempsey, who is now at Tijuana in Mexico has intimated that he will not fight Tunney again. Discussing the proposed match he said: "I am through."—Reuter's Special.

HAVOC OF INFLUENZA IN TOKIO.

EMPEROR AND PREMIER AMONG THE SUFFERERS

LONDON, March 5.

Tokio.—The Emperor, Princess Hisa and the Prime Minister are among the sufferers from the serious influenza epidemic in the metropolis. Deaths occur on an average of 65 per day.—Reuter.

MUSHIR-UL-MULK MIR HUMZA HUSSEIN

DEATH OF A POPULAR MYSORE OFFICIAL

BANGALORE, March. 6.

The death has occurred of Mushir-ul-Mulk Mir Humza Hussein, retired first member of His Highness the Maharaja's Executive Council and sometime acting Dewan, after a prolonged illness. Mir Humza who was 59 was noted for his interest in public affairs and was generally popular with all the communities.—A. P.

It is stated that a site for a Buddhist temple has been purchased near Regent's Park, and the work will probably begin at the end of April. The temple will cost £10,000 and will accommodate some 300 worshippers.—Reuter.

PROTEST AGAINST INCREASED TAXATION

ALIBAG MOVEMENT ADVANCES

VIGOROUS CAMPAIGN BY NO-TAX COMMITTEES

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALIBAG, Mar. 5.

Whatever the replies the Hon. Mr. Rieu thought fit to give to the questions put to him in respect of the notax campaign in this talnka, the fact is that the movement is growing every day. Organisers of the movement have so far lectured in twenty villages since the Kolaba District Conference was held. Besides many conversational meetings and house-to-house propaganda is incessantly carried on which is found to be effective in the case of those who are originally not disposed to take even little risk.

WARNINGS TO KHATEDARS.

The no-tax committee met here on March 1, to consider the direction in which the movement should be pushed on when the incorrectness of Mr. Rieu's replies was exposed by all speakers. As is well-known, people here as in Pen have also decided to keep unpaid only one rupee out of the increased assessment. The force of the movement will be really apparent from the beginning to the middle of April which is the scheduled time for paying up revenue dues. Organisers of the no-tax campaign have warned the Khatedars against some wily talatis, who hoax simple ones of them by wrongly telling them their figure, by one rupee in excess. The committee has therefore warned them that they should ascertain their proper sum and offer one rupee less than that. They have also pointed out that the Khatedars are entitled to get a true copy of their "Khata" by paying just one anna as fee. The Committee have requested some of the Bombay M.L.C.s to pay a visit to Alibag and help the people in their struggle in every possible way.

VIGOROUS CAMPAIGN IN PEN.

I have returned from a visit to Pen. In spite of the plague disturbance there, all the five sub-committees appointed in that taluka are carrying on their educative campaign with great vigour. Certain villages have en-bloc refused to pay Re. 1 from the increased tax. Though it is difficult to prove, any one can ascertain after carefully watching as I did that talatis and Police-patils in some villages attempt to poison peoples' minds against the movement, but the watchful leaders of the movement have proved, more than a match for them. For the last one month about a dozen leading organisers have been constantly touring with great effect. There is a free exchange of speakers between Alibag and Pen from time to time. People regret at both places that Deccani M.L.C.s are not evincing as keen interest in the movement as the Gujarati M.L.C.s. do in Bardoli. They also resent the Kolaba member's indifference and some of those who voted for him at the time of the election, because he could secure the Congress ticket now regret their action.

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OBNOXIOUS KENYA BILL.

SERVANTS' REGISTRATION AND FINGER-PRINTS.

ENCOURAGING SYSTEM OF INDENTURED LABOUR,

LONDON, March 6.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Walter Baker, Mr. Amery saw no reason to consult the Government of India with regard to the proposed Kenyan Bill by which finger prints would be taken in connection with the registration of domestic servants. In fact, finger-prints were used by other countries for identification purposes in dealing with crime, and there was no reason why the method should not be used for a different purpose.

Replying to Col. Wedgwood, Mr. Amery did not think that the taking of finger-prints encouraged the system of indentured labour. "The real difficulty is (as we would know if we were out there) always to recognise natives."

Mr. Crookshank observed that in certain Central American States finger-prints were necessary before the issue of motor-car licenses, and no indignity was involved in it.—Reuter.

GERMANY TO BUILD 10,000-TON BATTLE CRUISER

FIRST INSTALMENT OF EXPENDITURE VOTED

LONDON, Mar. 5.

Berlin.—The Budget Committee of the Reichstag, by 15 votes to 12, have sanctioned the first instalment of ten million marks for the construction of a 10,000-ton battle cruiser, for the protection of the German ports in the Baltic and the security of East Prussia.

This is a sequel to the debate which was held on 2nd instant in the Committee of Reichstag on the question whether Germany needs to build 10,000-ton battle cruiser at the estimated cost of four million sterling.—Reuter.

JAIL DESERTERS SHOT DEAD.

LONDON, March 5.

Calexico (California).—Four Americans, three of whom are alleged to have been American naval deserters, were arrested on a charge of highway robbery. They escaped from the gaol at Ensenada but were overtaken on Tijuana road and shot dead by a posse of Mexican officials. It is reported that the Americans themselves shot their way out of the jail leaving the watchman and two other officials wounded.—Reuter.

LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, March 6.

Berlin.—King Amanullah of Afghanistan and suite visited the Leipzig Industrial Fair to-day. The King exhibited the greatest interest in the technical and agricultural exhibits and made numerous purchases. King Amanullah asked about the costs of the specifications of a number of installations and invited several representatives to visit him in Berlin to conclude negotiations. In the course of the visit, King Amanullah was presented with a six-wheeled sixteen cylinder motor lorry.—Reuter.

LONDON, March 6.

The Signature of the Tangier Agreement terminates the protracted Franco-Spanish negotiations on Spain's claims for a protectorate or mandate in which Britain acted as mediator. The next stage will be the four power conference to determine the conditions on which Italy will share in the administration. The Present Tangier Statute is the fruit of discussions between three powers only, as Italy was not invited to attend the Tangier Conference of 1923. The visit of an Italian squadron to Tangier last year was a reminder that she had not relinquished her privileges under the old capitulations with Morocco. British attitude is governed by the desire to maintain Tangiers international status.—Reuter.

LONDON, March 6.

Tokio.—Though the Emperor is still confined to bed, he has nearly recovered from feverish cold. The condition of infant Princess Hisa who is suffering from pneumonia and symptoms of septicaemia, does not improve and is causing anxiety.—Reuter.

WILL BOMBAY GOVT. PAY MR. HARVEY'S COSTS ?

LANSBURY AND "SAK" QUESTION IN COMMONS

BIRKENHEAD PLEADS LACK OF INFORMATION

REPORT ON NON-OFFICIAL ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

LONDON, March 5.

In the House of Commons, Messrs. Lansbury and Saklatvala queried whether the Bombay Government would be paying the costs of Mr. Harvey of the Bombay Government, Engineering Department, who had lost an action against Mr. Nariman, and, further, whether Mr. Nariman was to be compensated.

Earl Winterton said that Lord Birkenhead had no information, but had asked the Government of India for the report. As regards appointing a Committee of non-officials to investigate the charges of incompetence and corruption against the officials of the Back Bay Development Department, he said the matter rested with the Government of Bombay whom Lord Birkenhead had asked to make a report.—Reuter's Special.

RESTRICTION IN BROADCAST PROGRAMMES REMOVED

LONDON, Mar. 5.

In the House of Commons, replying to questions, Premier Baldwin announced that Government had decided to withdraw the restriction in the broadcast programmes on political, religious and industrial controversy.—Reuter.

SIR DENNIS BRAY AND PERSIA.

QUESTIONS IN COMMONS.

LONDON, Mar. 5.

In the House of Commons, Messrs. Maxton and Saklatvala asked whether Sir Dennis Bray visited Persia in November for certain negotiations. Earl Winterton replied that Sir Dennis Bray did not visit Persia recently, and he was not aware of any proposal that Sir Dennis Bray should.—Reuter.

MADRAS EUROPEANS' ANXIETY

ADVICE TO INDIAN LEADERSHIP

MADRAS, Mar. 5.

Presiding over the Annual Meeting of the Madras European Association at Bosetto Hotel to-night, Sir Alexander McDougall Chairman, reviewed the present political situation in India. After expressing the opinion that communal divisions and dissensions were more marked to-day than at any time Sir Alexander referred o the Simon Commission and said that it met with mixed reception which in the present circumstances was no more than what was expected. He added that it was inconceivable that serious, thinking men, when the present disappointment, excitement and reaction died down, could refuse to co-operate with a Commission honestly bent upon doing what they could to help India on the road to self-government. Facts said Sir Alexander, must be faced and admitted, and the one great fact was that rightly or wrongly the British Government were in India and considered that they were still required. He added: "A starting off for self-government is necessary and we have brought the country to that point. It is now for the people of India to prove whether they are ready to begin the race. Unity of thought and purpose is the best training for the race and it is only by unity that the race can be wont."

"ONLY CO-OPERATION WOULD SAVE."

Sir Alexander stressed the need for composing the communal and other differences. He appealed to the Indian leaders to desist from the policy of negation, which, if continued, would lead the world to believe that India did not want to advance but would prefer to return to the pre-Reform days when the country was ruled by paternal officials without interference from legislatures. Sir Alexander expressed his conviction that it was only by co-operation with the British that India could reach her goal. Concluding Sir Alexander remarked that beach oratory was likely to lead to an addition to the Sawaraj slogan "Simon go back" of "because we are not fit for a further advance."

After the adoption of the Annual Report Mr. Chambers was elected Chairman for the Coming year and Sir Alexander MacDougall and Mr. J. K. Matherell Vice-Chairman and Secretary respectively.—A.P.

MILLER-TUKOJI RAO MARRIAGE.

KHUTEKAR DHANGARS' OPPOSITION

INDORE, March 5.

According to advices received here, the Khutekar Dhangar community, to which the Indore Royalty belongs, held a meeting at its headquarters namely Jejuri in Poona District and unanimously opposed the proposed marriage between Sir Tukoji Rao and Miss Miller. They have also issued a printed manifesto which has been freely distributed at Indore condemning the conduct of those who have been carpeting with one another in the matter of the proposed conversion of Miss Miller to Hinduism.—A.P.

CABLE ITEM

LONDON, March 6.

Rugby.—The condition of Lord Chancellor Cave following his recent operation is reported to be more satisfactory.—B. O. W.

LONDON, March 6.

Rugby.—Viscount Younger at Kilmarnock last night said that the general election would not be held until after the budget of 1929—probably in June or July or next year. The financial position had improved considerably but the Chancellor of the Exchequer would not be able to do much to relieve taxation this year.—B. O. W.

LONDON, March 6.

Rugby.—The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has appointed Robert Vansittart Assistant Under-Secretary of State. He will remain seconded for service as the principal Private Secretary to the Prime Minister and Lancelot Oliphant has been appointed Acting Assistant Under-Secretary in his place.—B. O. W.

LONDON, March 6.

Rugby.—The casting of the largest bell ever made in England and the fourth largest in existence was celebrated yesterday at Croyson by 2,300 bell-ringers from all parts of the country. The bell with others has been made for the carillon in the Riverside Church at New York. The weight of the bell is eighteen and quarter tons.—B. O. W.

SWEDISH MASSAGE EXPERT

LADY TOURIST TO MAHATMA'S AID

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 6.

Miss Knudson, A Swdeshe Massage expert, who is on a visit to India, is giving Mr. Gandhi an abdomen massage for the last fortnight she came to hear of Mr. Gandhi's illness in the course of her tour and came down to the Ashram to offer her services.—A.P.

MUDDIMAN REPORT AND INDIAN REFORMS

GOVTS. TO PLACE CASE IN CAMERA

"EQUALITY OF STATUS" EXPOSED

Major Graham Pole writes in "New leader:"

If Mr. Baldwin's Government had tried to do everything possible to wound India's feelings of self-respect and to ensure the success in the boycott movement, they could hardly have adopted better tactics than they did.

I have just returned from my seventh tour in India, where I have met Indians of all shades of opinion official and non-official, and of every community and caste, and never did I find such unanimity amongst them and such distrust of the bona fides of Great Britain.

Of course we know that the terms of the original proposals were radically altered as the result of the meetings between Lord Birkenhead and the Labour sub-committee, consisting of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Mr. Philip Snowden, Mr. Lansbury. These alterations were embodied in the speeches of Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Lansbury and were accepted in general terms by Mr. Baldwin.

But what people in this country fail to realise is that the cable service to India is utterly inadequate, especially for the reports of Labour and progressive views with regard to India.

INCREDULOUS INDIA.

I tried time and again to explain the improvements made on the original proposals, but found that Indians were utterly incredulous. They admitted that Mr. Baldwin had said that Indians would be approached by the Simon Commission "as friends and as equals," but pointed out that the same kind of phraseology and sentiments have been used over and over again—ever since Queen Victoria's proclamation in 1857. Where Mr. Baldwin was criminally obtuse was in merely expressing general agreement with Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Mr. Lansbury, and in not, any single sentence, expressing specific agreement with any proposition enunciated by them.

It is common knowledge that ever since the issue of the Muddiman Report in 1924 the Government and the various local Governments have been preparing a case against any further extension of the Reforms and that this case would be presented to the Statutory Commission. It is also common knowledge that it was understood in official circles that the evidence with which this case would be supplemented would not be put before any Indian Committee, appointed by the Central Legislature.

As I have pointed out, Mr. Baldwin and his Government are entirely responsible for the boycott and the failure of Indians to realise that, on this occasion at least, "equality of status" meant exactly what it said. It took very little time in India for me to grasp the situation, and I sent an urgent cable that before the Commission set out an official statement should be made which would clear away all the doubts and misunderstandings and create a better atmosphere for the work of the Commission. But Sir John Simon stood on his dignity and refused to allow Lord Birkenhead, as Secretary of State for India, to make any statement to help to a clearer understanding in India—nor would Sir John Simon make such a statement himself until his own good time.

WHY THE DELAY?

On Friday of last week Sir John Simon, accordingly, landed in India to meet the maximum amount of bad feeling, a feeling for which he was reponsible. Yet still he made no statement, in spite of the fact that men were being shot and imprisoned—when a few words from him might have greatly mitigated the tension and unrest.

Sir John Simon would only intimate that he was about to make a statement, and proceeded with the rest of the Commission to Delhi. There he again intimated that he was about to make a statement, and it is only this (Tuesday) afternoon that some such statement is reported to have been communicated to the Viceroy and though him to Members of the Indian Central Legislature.

Why has there been this delay? No doubt Sir John Simon wishes to take credit to himself for "liberalising" the scope of the work of the co-operation with the Indian Committee. But he is not entitled to one single bit of credit for this "liberalising," every point of which was agreed to by Lord Birkenhead in his presence, as far back as November, as the result of pressure put upon the Government by the Labour sub-committee.

Mr. Lloyd George once said that "too late" were the words that were usually written over everything we did. Never has this been more clearly shown than in the making of this announcement with regard to the Statutory Commission. If, after this, Indians do not co-operate, it will be because they believed that Sir John Simon's statement is merely a concession to force, and they may well argue—although I hope they do not—that a further exhibition of the same spirit will lead to yet further concession.

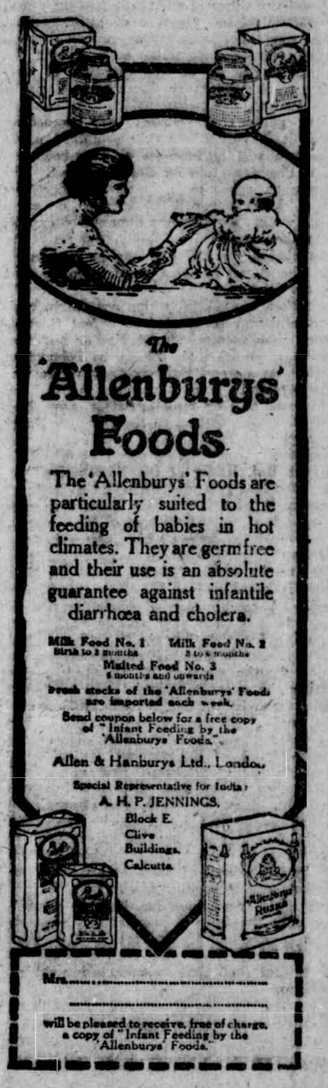
COTTON CONFERENCE COMES TO RUPTURE

REVISION OF TERMS OF REFERENCE THE CAUES.

OPERATIVES BLAME EMPLOYERS FOR BREAKDOWN

LONDON, March 6.

The Cotton Conference at Manchester came to a rupture on the terms of reference for the Committee of Enquiry. Operatives agreed to participate in the joint enquiry with an independent Chairman if the terms of reference were revised so that each side was allowed assistance of a competent Accountant and a Statistician. Employers replied that the terms of reference were wide enough, that an independent Chairman was unnecessary and that both sides were fully competent to deal with any question submitted for enquiry without the assistance of outside professional men. Operatives replied that they were not satisfied that the employers intended to have a full enquiry and declared that the responsibility for the breakdown rested with the employers.—Reuter's Special.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TESTIMONIAL

Hon. Col. D. Dawespelly, Bart. M.A., M.D., L.L.D., Ph. D. B.M.S., Principal, Electric Medical College, Madras, wrote—"Beej Bund" which I tried to several of my patients has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all symptoms of impotency.

LATE LORD SINHA.

UNIVERSAL TRIBUTE.

A GREAT LOSS TO EMPIRE.

LONDON, March 5.

The death of Lord Sinha is greatly regretted here. The Rt. Hon. Ameer-Ali interviewed by Reuter was deeply grieved at the loss of a friend, an able and tactful advocate, a sound lawyer and a valuable colleague.

Presiding over the Privy Council, Indian Board, Lord Phillimore paid a tribute to Lord Sinha's high character, great forensic talents and patriotism; and said that the Board would be far the poorer for his death. He had never met anybody more acute, wiser and more impartial. Lord Sinha's countrymen ought to be exceedingly proud of him, and his loss would be greatly felt throughout the Empire.

BRITISH BAR MOURNS LOSS.

Mr. De Gruyther, K.C., on behalf of the Bar, mourned the loss of one of India's most distinguished sons at the Bar.

Lord Haldane, interviewed by Reuter, expressed his regret and condoled Lord Sinha's relatives.

Dr. Paranjpye mourned the great loss to India of a man who was firm in his conviction, and who never played with popularity. His career was an object lesson that by sheer merit Indians could rise to high places and influence the destinies of India.

The Maharaja of Burdwan thought the loss was irreplaceable. Lord Sinha was imbued with the best traditions of India and the best in the British administration of India.

Lord Shaw thought that the death was a calamity to Indian jurisprudence and the Empire.

LORD BIRKENHEAD'S TRIBUTE.

Lord Birkenhead has asked the Governor of Bengal to convey his sincere sympathy to Lord Sinha's family and says: "By his great ability, industry and sound judgment, Lord Sinha has achieved for himself a position, both as lawyer and administrator, as no Indian has held before and as used it for the benefit of his country. In the sphere of politics, his singleness of purpose and high ideals coupled with sober appreciation of realities will assure for him a place in the foremost rank of Indian statesmen."

BRITISH PRESS TRIBUTES.

Newspapers pay high tributes to Lord Sinha.

The "Daily Telegraph," in an editorial, says that the Empire has lost a very loyal and able servant. The most valuable and enduring part of his distinguished work was its demonstration of place of India in Imperial organisation and collaboration of the Indian people in Imperial affairs. Lord Sinha's record is a matter for pride, both to India and England. We may find in it good reason to hope that the capacity and spirit to deal wisely with the problems of future will not be lacking there or here.

The "Daily Chronicle" says that Lord Sinha's death is a loss to the public life of the Empire. Throughout his career he showed ability, patriotism, and vision of no common order. No Indian was more sincerely devoted to the interests of India; but he realised, better than many of his countrymen, the immense value to India of the Imperial connection.—Reuter.

REMAINS REACH CALCUTTA

BODY CARRIED IN PROCESSION TO RESIDENCE OF DECEASED

CALCUTTA, March 6.

Amidst scenes of impressive solemnity in which all distinctions of caste, creed or political faith were wholly obliterated the remains of Lord Sinha arrived at Calcutta. A large and distinguished gathering assembled at Seladah Station platform in the morning to await the arrival of the train which conveyed the body of Lord Sinha from Berhampore. A mournful poignancy was lent to the scene by the pathetic figure of Lady Sinha who accompanied the bier in the train along with her two sons and daughters. Special arrangements were made by the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee and the Calcutta Corporation.

Mr. K. S. Roy, Secretary of the Congress Committee was present with about 250 volunteers while Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, the Mayor of Calcutta, was on the platform with many Corporation officials and employees. The train arrived punctually at 7-30 a.m. and a wooden cot decorated with flowers and wreaths was in readiness at the end of the platform to carry the body of Lord Sinha.

From the van at the rear of the train some of the volunteers with Messrs. J. M. Sen Gupta and others removed the body to the cot. The body was so profusely covered with flowers that Lord Sinha's face was hardly visible. The body was carried in an orderly procession to the residence of the deceased at 17, Elysium Row where prayers were offered according to Brahmo rites. The route through which the procession passed included Harrison Road, College Street, Wellington Street, Wellesley Street, Corporation Street, Chowringhee and Elysium Row. The route through which the procession passed was lined by many people.

PROMINENT PERSONS AT STATION.

Wreaths were placed on the body at the platform by the Calcutta Corporation, the Indian Association and the Congress Committee. Among those present on the platform to pay homage to the departed patriot were Maharaja Sir Prodyot Coomar Tagore, Sir Charu Chandra Ghosh, Sir Jajendra Nath Mukerjee, the Hon. Sir P. C. Mitter, Mr. Justice B. B. Ghosh, Mr. Justice S. C. Mallik, Mr. S. N. Mallik, Sir Devaprasad Sarvadikari, the Hon. Rajendra Nath Mukerjee, the Hon. Sir Raja Bahadur of Santosh, Sir Nilratan Sircar, Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, Mr. J. H. Lindsay, Mr. N. N. Sircar, Mr. K. C. De, Major N. P. Sinha, Mr. Tulasi Charan Goswami, Mr. A. F. M. Abdul Ali, Maulvi Abul Kasim, Mr. Sarat C. Bose, Mr. D. P. Khaitan, Mr. A. C. Sen, Mr. P. De and Mr. Ramani Mohan Banerjee. Some members of the St. John's Ambulance Brigade and also about forty volunteers from Birbhum Sammilani were present on the platform.

Sir B. C. Mitter, the Hon. Mr. Sisir Sinha, the Hon. Mr. S. K. Sinha, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Gupta came from Berhampore with Lady Sinha.

BODY CREMATED

After a short service at the residence of Lord Sinha in Elysium Row the body was taken to the crematorium where it was cremated. Two hymns were sung, including one by ladies according to Brahmo rites followed by a service conducted by Professor Satishchandra Chatterjee. The cremation at the crematorium was performed according to the last wish of the deceased. Among those who were present at the crematorium were Mr. Justice Dwarkanath Mitter, Sir Rajendra Nath Mukerjee, Sir Nilratan Sircar, Dr. Abdulla Suhrwardy, Mr. A. H. Ghuznavi, Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal, Mr. Sunanda Sen and Mr. A. C. Bannerjee.—A.P.

SUCCESS BY SHEER MERIT

LONDON "TIMES'" TRIBUTE

LONDON, March 6.

The "Times" says:—By the death of Lord Sinha, the British and Indian Governments have lost a distinguished public servant of high character and exceptional ability. His success was won by sheer merit. He proved himself a loyal colleague, an eloquent advocate and emphatically a man of good counsel. His patriotism was unquestioned and his nationalism fervent; but racial or religious prejudice was alien to his character and his last public act—his cordial welcome to Simon Commission—was characteristic of his loyal and outspoken advocate of British-Indian partnership.—Reuter.

LORD READING'S MESSAGE

CALCUTTA, March 6.

The following telegram has been received by His Excellency the Governor of Bengal from Lord Reading. "Please convey to Lord Sinha's family the deepest sympathy and condolences of Lady Reading and myself. India has lost one of her most distinguished sons and I profoundly regret the death of a friend who was devoted to India and the Empire."

BENGAL GOVERNOR'S SYMPATHY.

His Excellency the Governor has sent the following letter to Lady Sinha on hearing the news of Lord Sinha's death:—"Dear Lady Sinha I have just heard with the deepest regret of the death of your husband and I beg to offer you my sincere condolence in your sad bereavement. His death will create widespread grief not only in his native Bengal in whose interests he has rendered such a long and conspicuous service. Yours sincerely Sd. F. S. Jackson, Governor of Bengal."

His Excellency the Governor also sent a wreath through an A. F. C. in token of sympathy and respect.—A. P.

GOVT. OFFICES IN BEHAR CLOSED.

PATNA, March 5.

All Government offices in Behar and Orissa were closed to-day as a token of respect to the late Lord Sinha. The flag at Government House was flown at half mast and His Excellency the Governor sent a telegram to Lady Sinha expressing deepest sympathy on behalf of the Province.—A. P.

"BENGAL'S ILLUSTRIOUS SON"

MESSAGE FROM BOMBAY

The following telegraphic message of condolence was sent to Lady Sinha by the Bombay Bengal Association:—

Members of Bombay Bengali Association mourn the loss of Bengal's illustrious son Lord Sinha and beg to tender their heartfelt sympathy in your sore bereavement.

'POTENT INFLUENCE ON SIDE OF PEACE"

PRESS TRIBUTES

CALCUTTA, March 6.

Newspapers of all shades of political opinion join in the chorus of tribute to the late Lord Sinha and publish extensive memoirs of his brilliant career.

"Forward" says. India has lost a sincere patriot and a talented builder and the Empire a most potent influence on the side o fpeace and ordered progress.

The "Englishman" deplores the fact that Sinha's sudden death should have robbed India of his clear-headed counsel at the most critical period of the history.

The "Bengalee" says: No Indian of our times perhaps has been so much misunderstood as Lord Sinha.—A. P.

PARSIS AND MR. KELKAR.

(Continued from Page 6.)

Indian guard and driver on the B. B. & C. I. Railway and the working of a non-Indian on the G. I. P. and the East Indian Railway to necessitate the change and to observe the racial discrimination against the Indians? Will the Honourable Members tell me what accounts for this fact?"

Mr. Kelkar has earned the thanks of my (Parsi) community for stressing the competence, including sobriety, of the employees of the B. B. & C. I. Railway the majority of whom used to be Parsis.

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SWAMI YOGANANDA ATTACKED

ASKED TO QUIT AMERICAN WINTER RESORT.

AFTER-EFFECTS OF "MOTHER INDIA"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir—I submit the following account of treatment received by Swami Yogananda in miami florida a fashionable wister resort in the United States.

Following the appearance of Miss Mayo's "Mother India," Miss Mayo has been writing and speaking against Hindu Swamis and Hindu speakers in general in America and the attack upon Swami Yogananda, who has a tremendous following in the United States, is certainly the result of the insidious propaganda set in motion by Miss Mayo and carried on in American publications and on the stage.

If something definite is not done to stop this vile attack upon Hindu character it won't be very long before Hindu speakers of any kind will be barred entirely from addressing American audiences. The next step will be to bar out prospective Hindu students who seek education, and merchants who hope to do business in America.

There is even a danger that sometime a Hindu speaker or teacher may be lynched while travelling in the southern sections of America.

Before any such tragedies take place—it is much better that the people of India place a protest with the American Government at once.

The classes of Swami Yogananda are in groups of a hundred and two hundred at a time, and there has never been any secrecy about his spiritual teachings during the few years of his teaching in America Until the book "Mother India" appeared and was followed up by Personal Attacks of Katharine Mayo. The situation is a very serious and Urgent one—yours etc.,

R[illegible]I DEVI.

New York, F[illegible]

EAST INDIAN YOGI DEFIES MIAMI POLICE

HE IS BEING LEADER OF LOVE CULT

MIAMI, Feb. 3.—Swami Yogananda, East Indian philosopher, who was ordered to leave the city for his own safety by Police Chief H. Leslie Quigg after delegations from civic clubs had threatened violence to stop what they assert is the formation of a love cult, announced to-day that he would stay and fight it out.

The Yogi, however, appears to have adopted a policy of passive resistance, as he changed his mind about addressing a public meeting last night and remained in his suite at a fashionable downtown hotel while his lawyers harangued a large audience of his followers, pleading for freedom of speech. Police placed a heavy guard in the hall and, acting upon advice of City Manager W. A. Snow, made no effort to hasten the Indian's departure pending the outcome of a hearing to-day.

Surrounded by a group of earnest and indignant friends at his hotel, the Yogi expressed himself as hurt at the accusation that he was a love cult leader. He did not deny that he had received dollar 35 each from nearly 200 women for private instruction, decaling with emotional control among other subjects, but insisted that his teachings had been misinterpreted.

Wednesday night he was denied use of the Central School Building here shortly before the time set for the meeting and a crowd followed him to the Anglers' Club Building, where he addressed an audience that overflowed into the street, on the subject "My Mother India," replying to recent criticisms of his country.

"I'm ordering you out of town to satisfy a horde of protests against your activities and to save you from a repetition of what happened to you in Los Angeles when an irate husband handed you one on the nose" Chief Quigg explained when the lecturer was brought before him.

The Swami stared fixedly across the desk at the Chief at the beginning of the interview, seemingly intent upon hypnotizing Quigg.

"Cut that out!" snapped the Chief "and listen to me."

The Yogi "came to" without visible effort and thereafter, averted his eyes as he followed Quigg's eyes attentively.

A report that the Yogi already had suffered the same fate in Miami as was reported to have been meted out to him in Los Angeles could not be verified, for the East Indian was reluctant to talk. His hose, however, followed the same classic outlines showed in his photographs and did not reveal any evidences of an assault.

Later, however, he displayed newspaper accounts to prove that he was not the one attacked in Los Angeles.

Chief of Detectives Guy C. Reeve located him in his suite in a downtown hotel and attempted to take him without resistance to the police station, but Yogananda declined to go.

When Chief Reeve brought out his handcuffs the Swami changed his mind, gathered under his arms all the books and pamphlets of his teachings and accompanied the officer.

"Two delegations, one of men and another of women, have just been here and demanded that you leave town immediately," Chief Quigg began. "In order to prevent any trouble, it is best that you get away as soon as possible and take your secretary and any other of your representatives with you. We don't want any of your party left."

Yogananda came to Miami several weeks ago. He was heralded as an outstanding Hindu and as founder of the Yogoda Sat Sanga Centre in Los Angeles.—Evening World.

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(2) A correct solution is that which agrees letter for letter with the key solution in possession of the management, whose decision must be accepted as final and legally binding.

(3) Solutions should be sent in column form on the size of half the foolscap size putting down the solutions in front of the numbers in the two columns named "Across" and "Down".

(4) Alternative solutions should be sent on separate pieces of paper provided the requisite fees accompany. An entrance fee of Re. 1 (1s. 6d.) must accompany the first entry and subsequent entries may accompany 4 1|2d. each provided all entries are sent together.

(5) Fees should be remitted either by (1) M. O. (2) Coin or (3) G. C. Notes, signatures on M. O. coupons must be the same as on entries.

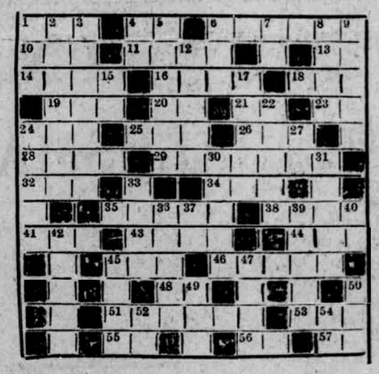
(6) Management will not be responsible for entries in unsafe cover.

(7) No servant of the management is allowed to compete. Results would be posted to all competitors at an early date. Kindly apply in the event of non-receipt. All prizes to be doubled and fourfolded in nd and 3rd puzzles respectively.

(8) Solutions should be posted to reach 'Lucky Crosswords, Happy Villa, Meerut' on or before the 22nd March, 1928. The management reserve the right of entry generally.

If you don't require, please pass it on to your friend.

DICTIONARIES USED. Chambers 20th century and other Standard works.



CLUES DOWN.

1. Back of Thigh 2. Mean
3. Ridiculed 4. Thing spoken of
5. Observe 6. Lowest
7. Concerning 8. Gas in air
9. To Sketch 12. The jury
15. For Example 17. Hook
22. A Head dress (Persian)
24. An insect in first stage
27. Baron 30. Useful purgative
31. Same as 13 to 19. 33. Famous for marble building
36. Sea duck 37. Railway
39. Repairs 40. No date
42. Snap 45. Weeps
47. 12th month of Jewish year 49. Prefix
50. Period. 52 Interjection
54. Supposing that

CLUES ACROSS.

1. Held 4. During
6. Floating 10. Prayer to Virgin Mary
11. A Shark 13. Suffix
14. Alone 16. Dung
18. (Port) Settlement in India
19. To dress 20. Preposition
21. Thing spoken of 23. New Church
24. Boy 25. Frozen Water
26. Point of pen 28. Old people
29. Neat 32. Like blood (colour)
34. Through 35. Bores
38. To ratify solemnly
41. Stupid 43. Jap. ounce
44. Finis 45. dejected
46. Signifies 48. Epistle
51. Dep. for Public business
53. Word of respect 55. Senior
56. Behold 57. Fall (Scot)

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JAMNAGAR AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION

GREAT ENTHUSIASM AMONG FARMERS

RULER'S INTEREST IN WELFARE

(From Our Correspondent.)

JAMNAGAR, Mar. 5.

What keen interest His Highness the Maharaja Jamsaheb Sir Ranjitsinhji takes for the improvement of agriculture and cattle breeding, is evidenced by the Agricultural Exhibitions and Cattle Shows that are being held in different districts of His State. These cattle shows and agricutural exhibitions are organised only this year and in 3 Mahals they are already held. Though this is the first year and many of the farmers were under the wrong impression that if they exhibited their best cattle, they would be taken away by the State. A very large number of bullocks, cows, buffaloes, sheep and goats, and a good lot of seeds were exhibited at Padadhari, Jodia, and Kalawad. The agricultural implements and bullock carts were also seen there. An impartial non-official committee of leading farmers and experts from districts other than in which the exhibition is held, is appointed to inspect the exhibits and cattle, and award prizes. The nephews of Jamsaheb are taking great interest in agricultural problems and Mr. K. I. Madhavsinhji has very recently returned from America with an agricultural degree. Dr. Tribhovandas K. Desai, Abadi Officer of the State travelled in villages and explained to the farmers the advantages of such exhibitions and shows and induced the people to send their best cattle to the Exhibition and to visit it. By such persuasion, the exhibition at Padadhari was visited by about 2,000 and that at Jodia by 10,000 and at Kalawad by 5,000 people. The Padadhari Exhibition was visited also by Rao Bahadur Kotak, the Dewan of Idar and D. B. Shukla, Barrister of Rajkot, the bullocks and bullock-carts exhibited at Jodia, were considered superior and were awarded the first class prizes, Rs. 100. At each place, the Jamsaheb spoke a few words of advice to the farmers and asked them to breed good cattle and improve agriculture by good seeds. At each exhibition, the State spends nearly Rs. 9,000. So, in all the State shall have to spend nearly a lakh of of rupees over the cattle shows and exhitions. The cattle exhibited are fed at the Government expense.

MEETINGS OF FARMERS AND PATELS.

Along with these exhibitions, meetings of farmers and patels are also held. These meetings are held for the last 14 years and are proved to be very successful and beneficial to the farmers and other people. Such meetings are held once a year in every district. This year, at Padadhari, Jodia and Kalawad, these meetings are already held. At such meetings, the Patels of all villages of the district, have to present forms duly filled in. The Patels are asked to give full details as regards the crops, cattle, drinking water, debt, the Police Administration and the general condition of the village, suggestion for improvement are invited from them. After the Patels and Chovatias, ordinary farmers came in, their complaints also are heard in private. The merchants and officers are also given a chance to see His Highness.

"HEART TO HEART TALK."

At these meetings, the farmers had a heart to heart talk with the Jamsaheb, and the Jamsaheb after giving them patient hearing, decided there and then certain matters. At one meeting, a farmer complained of the non-receipt of a cotton mattress taken away for the samana camp. His Highness, after the inquiry, ordered his officer to pay the farmer. If at any meeting, the farmers are found to be shy, His Highness the Jamsaheb makes them speak and open their heart. In these meetings, the Jamsaheb is seen freely mixing with his people. At one meeting, a farmer complained against the police Sub-Inspector for an assault. The Sub-Inspector was at once called for, and he having confessed his guilt, was marked and let go. Meeting the farmers and hearing and disposing of their complaints in such a way is found popular with the villagers, because in that, there is very little of red-tapism and waste of money and time. Justice also becomes cheap and speedy. At one place, a tailor complained against a Bania who was molesting his wife. The Jamsaheb inquired into the case there and then, heard the witness and fined the Bania very heavily. At Padadhari, Jodia and Kalawad, the Jamsaheb advised the farmers to sink more wells and to take advantages of other facilities afforded by the State. At Kalawad, the farmers wanted good roads just as Jamnagar. Complaint of the villagers which needed inquiry, were taken down by Mr. Revashanker Pandya, Assistant Private Secretary who is very conversent with his work and enjoys confidence of the Jamsaheb as well as of the people. His way of explaining things to the people and pacifying them, evoked praise from all quarters. The members of the Butler Committee arrived at Jamnagar on Wednesday. The Ruling Princes from different parts of Kathiawar are expected here on this occasion. An agricultural and industrial exhibition and cattle show is to be held at Jamnagar on Friday next.

BROADCASTING

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

See the next issue of the **INDIAN RADIO TIMES** Inside Back Cover.

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TUKOJI-MILLER MARRIAGE

KHUTEKAR DHANGAR'S OPPOSITION

(From Our Correspondent.)

INDORE, March 3.

The Khutekar Dhangar community to which the Maharajas of Indore belong, held meetings at its headquarters Jejuri, in Poona district under the presidentship of Messrs. Ganapati Hariba Gholap and Baburao B. Kamble, and unanimously opposed the Tukoji—Miller wedding. They have issued a manifesto under the signature of Mr. Kondaji D. Kalhal. Printed copies of the manifesto were freely distributed at Indore. The Khutekars of Poona show their full sympathy towards both the Maharanis and appreciate the boldness of the Indore Dhangars who have shown their disapproval of this Indo-American wedding. The manifesto further proclaims how the leading Maratha ruler Chatrapati Rajaram Maharaja of Kolhapur is not in favour of this mixed alliance. The manifesto concludes by calling upon all Dhangars to combine and agitate, if they want to maintain the prestige of the illustrious Holker house. Let the Khutekar Dhangars wake up and approach the Indore Durbar and the Viceroy to interfere and prevent this wedding.

Mr. Gopal L. Khemnar, a prominent member of the Khutekar Dhangars of Nasik District, has also written to the Indore Dhangar Punchas and shown the disapproval of the whole caste from Nasik to this wedding. He affirms that those who have given consent to this marriage do not belong to their caste. Mr. Khemnar has exhorted the Indore Punchas of the caste to continue the opposition.

EX-MAHARAJA AND SOCIAL SERVICE

MAHARASHTRA DHANGARS' SATISFACTION

The Dhangars of Maharashtra assembled in a social conference at Baramati on Sunday the 4th instant under the presidentship of one of the prominent members of the Community Mr. Gopalrao Khemnar of Igatpuri. It was a large gathering representing all divisions and sub-divisions of the Dhangar Caste, viz. Khutekars, Hatkars, Sangars, etc. Among those present were the Rajesaheb of Malegaon, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Mr. S. K. Bole, Mr. K. G. Bagade, Mr. Patil of Satara and others.

The Conference unanimously passed resolutions, by the first of which a Committee was appointed to encourage and introduce inter-marriages among the sub-castes of the Dhangar Community. The second resolution expressed approval of Miss Miller's conversion to Hinduism. The third resolution nominated seven punchas authorising them to admit Miss Miller on behalf of the Dhangar Community into the Dhangar Caste and the fourth resolution expressed satisfaction at the decision of Maharaja Tukojirao Holkar to devote himself to the cause of Social Service in future.

THE LATE MR. AJAM

AN APPRECIATION

(From a Correspondent)

Mr. Ghulam Mahomed Ajam who died last week was 74 years of age. He leaves behind, his widow, three daughters and two sons besides a large family of his predeceased sons and a sister. He was born at Rander, went to Mauritius at the age of 12 and worked with his maternal uncle, the late Mr. Yusuf Mohammad Suleman Botawalla's business. In course of time he himself established a very flourishing business in sugar and rice. He opened his firm in Bombay about 40 years back and at once became the leading sugar merchant. For years he was the unrivalled Sugar King of Bombay.

His wealth was at one time computed to be over four crores. He was the Director of the Central Bank and several cotton mills. He came to the rescue of the Simplex Mills at a time when its affairs became critical. He was a very astute businessman.

He established an Arabic school at Rander, took interest in every activity connected with Rander, gave money freely for mosques; the mosque at Deoband was built with his sole donation. He gave a lakh of rupees for founding the Panchagni Muslim school. He had promised Rs. 2 lakhs to the Das Public School on certain conditions safeguarding Muslim interests. His donation to Relief Fund and other funds from time to time would mount up to several lakhs of rupees.

Had it not been for his reverses in sugar, his charitable trust of Rs. 40 lakhs would have remained a monument to his memory. This is now reduced to a few lakhs only.

He was a man of great religious scruples; he never missed his prayers and was a very strict man of very strong character.

He had very good constitution and always looked at least 20 years younger than he was. About three months back he developed urinal troubles, undergoing an operation about a month back from which he had recovered and was moving about and actually doing his business up to the last and suddenly passed away at 9-45 a.m. on the 1st March.

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EDUCATION IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS

(Continued from page 6.)

fical use to the ordinary people of this country at that time.

UTILITARIAN VALUE OF ENGLISH EDUCATION.

The question before the majority of the people was how to earn their livelihood, as it is of to-day. And Macaulay does not neglect this point. He said that a Sanskrit pundit was not able to earn his bread while a boy in the street with a smattering knowledge of English was in a better position to maintain himself than a pundit. This argument was put forth by Lord Macaulay in the best possible light to show to the Indians that they would gain by the introduction and encouragement of English education in India, while the real motive of the then Government of Bentinck was to secure clerks in Government offices. This is now admitted by all without any reservation. Inspite of our advance in knowledge and information about Western languages and Western sciences, to secure a good job as a clerk in some office has not ceased to be one of the aims of secondary education. Only we take care to express it in different words, saying that it is the preparation for practical life including that of earning one's bread. It is for this reason that English which happens to be the court language is to be taught in Secondary Schools.

NEGLECT OF HIGHER STUDIES.

Another aim that we have to take into consideration is that of preparing our boys for higher education. We call our School Leaving Examination the entrance examination because the pass in that examination entitles us to enter a college to prosecute our studies further. But it is painful to observe that we do not give as much importance to the real requirements for higher studies as we ought to have given; on the other hand, we mind the shadow more than the substance. We teachers do not prepare our boys for the reception of higher subjects of the colleges, but coach them for the Entrance Examination which has become the aim of all High School teaching. I know many teachers —and I am one of them—who get certain questions written out by the boys because they are expected question at the Entrance Examination and we teach them to write them in such a way that the examiner should think that the boys know much more than what they write. There is, moreover, a tendency among the boys to cram. In consequence of this, there have been many annotators to cater for these boys. If Matriculation is a preparation for higher studies to be prosecuted in the University, then it is immaterial how many subjects the boys pass in. What we are to look to, is the development of faculties that help the boys' understanding. Therefore, the development of such faculties should be the aim of secondary education and not passing a particular examination. The remedy for the present evil lies in the nature of questions put in the Entrance Examination by the examiners.

REAL AIM.

Educationists and teachers who are proud of their profession think that the aim of all real education ought to be the development of individuality in the boy. A boy has his own hereditary tendencies and also instincts which he has to develop by means of education. As a result of sound education, he should be able to assert himself in whatever walks of life he may happen to be. He should be a person with a cultured mind and broad ideas about the things around him. The object of teaching languages, either modern or classical, is admittedly that of cultivating the mind of the boy. And in order that his faculties of reasoning and judgment may be well developed, history and mathematics are introduced in the curricula of secondary schools. Geography and Science too form a part of our present matriculation syllabus, and they justify their inclusion therein by the fact that the knowledge of these subjects makes the boy conversant with the things around him. He should not find himself a stranger to them when he has to live and move in a civilised world.

Thus, we see that those who may think of laying down a definite syllabus for the School Leaving Examination, have to bear in mind that the primary aim of secondary education is to enable a boy to earn his own bread. But they lose sight of the other aims discussed above, namely, to make the boy understand things around him, to develop his individuality with a view that he may be able to assert himself in any actual walk of life, and also to prepare him for higher studies which he may like to continue in the University.

EDUCATION IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

NEED FOR REVISION OF COURSES.

(BY KASHINATH G. WARTY, M.A., B.T.)

Recently has it been brought to the notice of the reading public that the present day educationists of this Presidency agree, if not in anything else, at least in saying that the present syllabus and curricula of the Secondary Schools in general and the School Leaving Examination in particular, are unsuited for the purpose for which they are meant, and say with one voice that it should be thoroughly revised to meet the needs of the public. What these needs exactly are none has stopped to enquire. It must be admitted that before we determine a definite syllabus for the school, we must bear in mind the aims of school education and, therefore, it is necessary here to note down these aims before we enter into the discussion about the syllabus as a whole.

MACAULAY'S CONTENTION.

The history of education in India tells us that the credit of the introduction of English education in India is due to Lord Macaulay who advocated its cause very ably in his memorable minute on the subject. He had his own arguments to prove that the amount that was sanctioned by the Hon'ble East India Company for the promotion of learning in India should be spent with advantage on the introduction of Western sciences in India. He believed that Indian sciences, whatsoever they may be, were false sciences and, therefore, the study of such false sciences ought to be discouraged by the Government. He laboured to prove that a single shelf of English was equal to the whole of Sanskrit and Arabic literature. He recommended to the Government of Lord William Bentinck to uproot the rotten Oriental sciences and begin afresh with the Occidental sciences, which could be introduced through English only. He thus proved the necessity of teaching English to the Indians who were to be benefited thereby. But these were not the only benefits that were to be derived from the study of English. The high aims of being introduced to the Western sciences which in Macaulay's opinion were more useful for practical as well as cultural purposes, were not of any practhe literary and traditional material known to exist but at present not accessible to the Western scholar.

An institution under the name of "The International School of Vedic and Allied Research" has already been promised ample support by scholarly men of India, and in this country 'full' financial support for its working has also been offered. It is proposed that, to start with, the institution will have the following departments:

(a) Department of Vedic, Sanskritic and Aryan studies and research. As one of its first duties, this department will, it is proposed, undertake a scholarly study of Hindu philosophy from the Vedic times downward, if only on account of the tremendous interest in the subject on the part of the western public—an interest which is being exploited for their personal advantage, in a number of cases, by persons least competent to deal with it. It is a task which none of the existing scholarly and educational institutions are doing systematically or adequately at the present moment.

(b) Department of Semitic studies and research, endeavouring to discover any clues of a contact between Aryan and Semitic cultures in antiquity, which does not now seem unlikely.

(c) Department of Archaeological Research which will organize further explorations in regions where seeming evidence of such a contact has already been discovered, and in other areas which will be indicated by new discoveries in the future.

(d) Department of Educational and scholarly relations, which will arrange exchange of professorships, studentships, and interchange of suitable and useful literature, for the purpose of establishing a really scholarly and intelligent co-operation in cultural studies and research between the West and the East.

In view of the tremendous interest of America in India and of India in America, it is unthinkable that American scholars should not participate in the work of the Institution. The immediate task, is to win their co-operation upon its directive and advisory councils

The purpose of this letter is to invite attention in India to the proposal that such an institution shall be organized. May we request that Indian scholars will reply with an expression of opinion as to the feasibility of this plan, with suggestions for its further prosecution and with an expression of willingness to co-operate, in any form they find possible, in carrying out the objects of the institution? This tentative proposal is made only to men whose institutional connexions guarantee their standing in the world of scholarship as it is their co-operation which alone can ensure the scientific and unbiased nature of the study and research to be carried on under the auspices of the institution.

A meeting of those interested will be held in the near future when a further statement will be given of the new plans now formulated and the steps already taken.

International School of
Vedic and Allied Research,
American Section,
57, West 48th Street,
New York.

LONDON, March 5

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INDIAN OLYMPIC HOCKEY TEAM.

I

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The financial outlook in connection with the Indian Olympic tour is such that I am constrained to write to you again and earnestly ask you to do your very utmost to help us in raising the necessary funds.

Originally a budget allocation of Rs. 40,000 was spread over India as follows:—

		Rs.
Bombay	...	3,500
Sind	...	3,000
Rajputana	...	3,000
Madras	...	2,500
Gwalior	...	2,500
Punjab	...	5,000
Delhi	...	2,000
Bengal	...	15,000
United Provinces	...	2,000
Burma	...	2,000
	Total ...	40,000

Unfortunately the lack of a representative Hockey body in Bombay, Madras and Burma has resulted in our inability to get things moving in these provinces so that these allocations amounting to Rs. 8,000 will have to come very largely from other parts of India. So far as the other Provinces are concerned, thanks to the enthusiastic response in connection with the Inter-Provincial trials in Calcutta, it is hoped that Bengal will be able to raise Rs. 15,000. The Punjab, owing to the very heavy expenses they have been put to in sending their provincial team the long distance to Calcutta, do not hope to raise more than Rs. 3,000 for our funds. Delhi promise to raise the Rs. 2,000 allocated to them and also do the United Provinces for their Rs. 2,000. As regards the other Provinces, Rajputana have promised to do their utmost to raise the Rs. 3,000 allocated to them and it is sincerely hoped that Sind will also produce Rs. 3,000 and Gwalior Rs. 2,000. It will be seen, therefore, that these allocations, if all materialise, will total to Rs. 30,000. Now somehow or other we have to raise another Rs. 20,000, as owing to the English tour which was expected to yield sufficient gate money to cover the expense of the tour, while in England having fallen through, our revised budget of total expenditure comes to Rs. 45,000. It is possible that some retrenchment can be made, but we will not feel financially secure unless we have a fund of Rs. 45,000.

What can you do to help us to get in this extra Rs. 20,000. If only a few individuals in each area could be induced to tap their friends for donations of Rs. 5 each it should be no insuperable task to get in most of this money.

India has every prospect of distinguishing herself at what has now been accepted as her national game Hockey and I am sure your Council will agree that an exceptional effort must be made to give her an opportunity of gaining the highest laurels, namely victory in the Olympic Games. I earnestly ask you to make a great effort to help us.—Yours, etc.,

Delhi, Feb. 23.

IAN BURN-MURDOCH, Major,
President, Indian Hockey Federation.

II

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In continuation of my letter of February 23, the Indian Hockey Federation have just received a very cordial letter from the Secretary of the Western India Hockey Association in which that Association states that they wish to help the Indian Hockey Federation as far as they possibly can both by having arranged the match which is to take place on the 9th of March and by raising funds towards the expenses of the All-India Olympic Hockey Team. The Secretary of the W. I. H. A. has asked me to request the Press to intimate through their columns that contributions to the All-India Olympic Hockey Team fund may be forwarded to S. Bhattacharjee, Esq., c/o Central Y.M.C.A., 12. Wodehouse Road, Bombay. May I, therefore, once more ask you to help us by publishing this announcement.—Yours, etc.,

Delhi, March 1.

IAN BURN-MURDOCH.
President, Indian Hockey Federation
Olympic Team), Delhi.

ARTERY OF AN ATHLETE

GOOD AS EVER AFTER 27 YEARS

A remarkable experiment to test the effect of athletics on the arteries was described by Dr. Adolphe Abraham, of Westminster Hospital, in a lecture at the Royal College of Surgeons, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

It had been alleged, he said, that prolonged and strenuous athletics led to a deterioration of the arteries.

"I determined to have an artery removed," he added. "The operation was performed, and the specialist who carried it out told me that after 27 years of athletics and hard exercise my artery was as good as that of a young man of 26 who had never undertaken any hard exercise."

He objected to the tendency to attribute deaths during athletic efforts to heart failure.

GANG OF IMPERIALISTS.

COMRADE "SAK" DENOUNCES COMMISSION.

OUTRAGEOUS PERSIAN POLICY

SOVEREIGN REMEDY FOR UNEMPLOYMENT

In the course of the debate on the King's Address to the House of Commons, Comrade Shapurji Saklatwala spoke as follows:—

With regard to the Gracious Speech, I seriously suggest that if Ministers are now descending to frame this quality of message for His Majesty they might just as well change the title and not call it any longer a King's Speech, for, it is not so clearly understood by the ordinary man as it is in this House that His Majesty is not responsible for the production but that it is a bungle made by the Ministers themselves. We have heard that the Speech has this time adopted that great Tory stunt which was used once upon a time in elections, just to have a sort of somnolence as the chief factor of national life. Everyone understands that great problems are staring the Government in the face, but the Government appear to think that by not mentioning them a new psychological condition will be brought about, which will produce peace in industry, peace in the country, peace in the Empire and peace internationally. But the Government are quite aware that it is a mere gamble, and that in spite of any such psychological effect there might be material conditions which would produce contrary and disastrous results.

PEACE IN INDUSTRY STUNT.

It is not merely the question of unemployment, but the way in which the Government have twisted all the existing laws in the shape of various amendments, so that even under-employment is getting more and more extensive. With the new scheme for stamps, the new scheme for gaol, the new scheme for days of work and so on and so on, and the variety of schemes to disqualify the unemployed from obtaining benefits, the Government have offered a premium to under-employment, which is assuming disastrous dimensions. Above all, with this peace in industry stunt, there is still the graver danger coming, and that is of employment on reduced wages and still further reduced wages, until almost in every home there will be very little inducement to go to work when the head of that home sees the misery in his own home after a hard week's toil. We are told sometimes that we offer no constructive suggestions to the Government, and that we—specially the Communists—only make destructive suggestions. We may talk in terms of the destruction of that which goes to undermine human life and human dignity; but such a destruction ought to be welcomed by the nation, rather than the continual, slow destruction of the largest number of its population through the ill-treatment of its working class.

EVILS OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

What is the claim made on behalf of the capitalist order of things? It is that the capitalists create centres of employment and wage-earning and that although as an inducement to undertake that great task, they make profits for themselves, yet they are all the time supplying direct remunerative employment and dignified work to the nation at large. But for the last five years capitalism has ceased to carry out that contract and has ceased to function in that manner. On all sides of the House the evils of unemployment, under-employment and wage reduction are admitted. Yet what are we told is the remedy? We have heard a great deal about the safeguarding of industries. We have heard little details about the silk trade and the motor trade and about certain profits and certain prices, but all the time the great factor remains that more than 1,000,000 persons have no employment; that nearly 500,000 children of both sexes, leaving school at the tender age of 14, have no employment and that large numbers of employed, running into a figure of hundreds of thousands, have only part-time employment, while millions of workers during the last four years have been suffering further reductions of wages. What is the value of the safeguarding system if it can only safeguard the good of the working class in this fashion?

THE REMEDY.

I do not know what may be in the minds of my colleagues on these Benches whose Amendment to the Address we shall reach at a later stage in these Debates. They blame the Government for not grappling with the question of unemployment. How are we to grapple with it? Is a surtax going to abolish one million unemployed? We hear from the Liberal Benches, and sometimes even from some of my Labour colleagues, about schemes of afforestation and drainage and road making. Would even these provide a permanent remedy for unemployment? Take the case of the textile industry. The workers in that industry are told to-day that if they do not accept reduced wages there must be an extension of unemployment. Would it be a consolation to girls accustomed to work at the looms to create for them some fisheries or some afforestation or road construction? I suggest that the problem must be tackled directly at its source. If there is a plant, if there is machinery, if there are persons skilled and trained and accustomed to work on those machines, and if merely the arbitrary will of the capitalist master, for the sake of his profits, decides to shut down those machines, and keep the workers away from their work, the only way of destroying unemployment is to take charge of those machines and that plant, and to let the workers come and do their work. (An Hon. Member: "What would you do with the stocks?")

I am glad one of our colleagues—I was just going to say comrades—is worried about the stocks that would be produced. The stocks may be boots, and does anybody doubt that there are not millions of people here who could do with a few more pairs of boots? The stocks may be clothing, or they may be food products. Does anybody suggest that there is no additional need of these articles? The stocks may be machinery, iron and steel, and to those who question, "What shall we do with the stocks?" we say: "We shall dispose of them to foreign countries," and then they will reflect upon their stupid foreign policy. What shall we do with our stocks? Give up spiking Russia, and deal with them, and you will get rid of your stocks. Give up murdering Chinamen in China. Give them liberty in their country, and let them live, and you will get rid of your wretched stocks. Give up deceiving the people of India with fraudulent Commissions of conspirators going out and murdering the people for the sake of the reception of the wretched Commission. Let the people of India have their liberty, and you will have your work, and your stocks will be got rid of. A Government or a country decide upon a wrong line of action, the line of robbers, oppressors, and tyrants, at home and abroad, and when they suffer from its consequences they begin to see that their own policy affords them no remedy but is rather the root of the evil.

THE CHINESE POLICY.

We were told in many congratulatory phrases the policy of His Majesty's Government towards China. What was that policy? May I suggest to this House that the British troops who went across to China from this island and pretended to have gone out for the safety of British life and property are to-day responsible for the oppression upon the working class in Lancashire? The troops who marched out from this country to China not only oppress the Chinese workers, but are to-day producing hunger and starvation and terrorism among the workers of Lancashire. The Foreign Minister and the Prime Minister and others stood up to congratulate themselves on the splendid work that the British Expeditionary Force has performed in China. What was that splendid work? It was to kill the Communists or to get them killed by others, to kill the workers who were organising themselves, to deprive the workers of China of the power of getting at the top in their own country. What was the effect of that Chinese Expeditionary Force? The effect has been that children of six and eight years of age continue to work in the cotton mills there, that females continue to labour for 10, 12 and 14 hours on wages of 6d. and 8d. for the whole day, and male labour similarly. This is the grand result obtained by the British Expeditionary Force, and the Indian masters and magnates begin to bring pressure on their workers for them to work longer hours or to mind more machines than before, and for all that extra work to accept another 12 1|2 per cent. reduction; and then, following upon that, the mill-owners in Lancashire demand from their workers a further reduction.

No British force could have been more directly responsible for the oppression upon the Lancashire workers than the British Expeditionary Force that went out to China. Such wonderful results produced in all industries, the whole foreign policy of this country, the capitalist movement, and the artificial production of the atmosphere of peace are not taking us to prosperity or peace, but further into a position of danger. I submit that we are approaching the time when, in justice and fair play to the working class, you ought to say to the capitalist masters that when they fail in their undertaking of keeping a plant open for the workers, the State will come and take possessio nof their will come and take possession of their plant and let the workers work it. However laughable that may seem to-day, the time is bound to come when the Government will have to resort to that measure. Although the Foreign Secretary has assured us that under certain conditions, they are going to grant a certain measure of freedom to Chinamen in their own country, he has not quite explained what part His Majesty's Government have played in Southern China in the last massacre of the workers under the excuse of their being Communists. The report given proves that when refugees have gone into British territories they have been handed over to such war lords as were openly known to do nothing to them except to shoot them The Foreign Office has not explained that position quite clearly.

The Darbar Saheb of Bilkha who married recently at Jarakhia. This is a flashlight photo of the bridegroom and party during the "Fuleka."

OUTRAGEOUS FOREIGN POLICY.

With regard to the foreign policy of this country, there has been quite a mysterious chapter as to what goes on with Persia. We are told that the neighbouring country of Persia, Afghanistan, has suddenly become a favourite of this country, as well as of all European States. The common factor of these States is their dread or hatred of Russia and they have suddenly developed a love for Afghanistan, although it was unknown before. Events will develop and we shall see the outcome of that policy later on. Meanwhile the Foreign Office of this country is trying to conceal the facts with regard to their outrageous oppressive and unjust attitude towards Persia. We find that a representative of the Government of India—a type of your Foreign Affairs Minister—has gone out to Persia. The Government of India have no authority over the foreign policy of the British Empire as a whole. Nor has India any voice in the foreign policy. India has a limited right with regard to certain matters of trade, and the maintenance of Consulates, and so on, in Persia. Taking advantage of that right, some person goes out to India, but whether he negotiates on behalf of the Foreign Office here or on behalf of the Viceroy is kept a complete mystery. There is also the mystery of a certain Sheikh. Somehow or other the British Foreign Office is most anxious not only to get a person who is the open enemy of the Persian Government and who openly keeps on raiding the peaceful villages in Persia but is extremely anxious to use force and an outrageous policy towards Persia, and to instal this man as a sort of chief, with independent powers in a certain territory, which territory somehow or other adjoins upon that great suspected oil tract on the other side of the Persian frontier.

TOO MEAN AND TOO DISHONEST.

The whole of the negotiations with the Persian Government are kept in concealment simply because they are too mean and too dishonest to stand the light of day. There are not only negotiations being conducted, but terms are being imposed upon Persia with regard to the right of British aeroplanes to fly over Persian territory. If the whole of these negotiations were brought out and placed on the Table of the House it would be seen that in their language, demands and methods, they form a set of negotiations which the Foreign Office dare not conduct with any other European Power. The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has completely evaded the whole issue, and the answers he has given on the subject—that they are talking about Customs duties and trade—are completely evasive answers. Other nationalities and countries and foreign offices, and other newspapers know all about it, and all that the Foreign Secretary does is to manage to keep the British nation ignorant of what is happening.

FRIENDLY FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Then there is the first paragraph of the Gracious Message in which it is stated that our foreign relations are friendly. Surely it was the duty of Prime Minister to draw His Majesty's attention to the fact that the relations of this country with Russia, which were quite wantonly made unfriendly, still continue to be friendly. It is not correct to state that the relations of this county are friendly with all the countries of the world when such a glaring exception still exists. There ought to have been mentioned that since the rupture with Russia there had been frequent suggestions as to whether on certain conditions those broken negotiations would again be taken up or not. There ought to have been at least some explanation as to His Majesty's Government's intentions with regard to their policy towards Russia. We do not know how far the Foreign Office is now conscious of what it did, and how far did, but even if the Government was to persevere in that attitude it is only fair that the citizens of this country and the world at large should know something from the Foreign Office as to its intentions for the future.

DEGRADING TRICKS.

Another subject not mentioned in the Gracious Speech but brought out during the Debate—by question and answer—was the Simon Commission, which has gone out to India. When a short time ago I told this House that the Commission would be regarded as an outrageous insult by the whole of India—that was not my opinion, I was expressing what my countrymen would feel—I was not only laughed at but scoffed at and turned down by an official of the State who, if he had known his duty, ought to have known public opinion much better than he pretended to do on that occasion. That is not all. There was that lady with the doubtful mentality, Catherine Mayo, who was made to produce that book just to tell that there are depressed classes and Mohammedans who are going to support the Government. The well-established and organised bodies of the depressed classes and the Mohammedans, and the leaders who up to now have been always recognised by the public to be the leaders were, if anything even more bitter in their denunciations of that Commission than anything else. The Under-Secretary of State in the House of Commons also gave us that false and misleading information and in order to prove that writer's dictum, and the Under-Secretary of States' dictum the Government of India resorted to the very degraded trick of setting up a bogus deputation of the Mohammedans and the depressed classes, to go to the docks to receive the Commission.

Such things do not happen. If a Commission goes out to hold an inquiry people do not rush to the railway stations or to the dockyards and say, "We have come to give evidence." They wait till their turn comes and give evidence. Other parties who were going to protest were shut out by the police force. The Government had to use armed force. Two people were killed—the man in the street would call them murders, in legal and technical language I suppose I should say that there was "justifiable homicide of at least two persons." Hundreds of others were arrested and would be charged with some crime or other. That is the reception which this Commision received.

Before the Prime Minister answered the question yesterday—before the question was asked—at a quarter past 10—a telephone message was delivered at my house that a message had arrived from the right hon. and learned Member for Spen Valley (Sir J. Simon). That was at 10 o'clock, at my house. It was not yet the publication hour in Bombay. I was asked whether I would join some very reputable Labour leader in now changing their policy and wiring out a recommendation. Our Indian leaders and the leaders of public opinion have not been so foolish. They have denounced the deputation as it well deserved to be denounced as a gang of Imperialist conspirators who have gone to oppress and tyrannise over the people of India. There is no mention in the Address that the other day His Majesty sent out his Viceroy to Ireland—a Free State and a free Irishman sent out there, and His Majesty in sending him had to assist the new Viceroy with about six taxicabs each filled up with half-a-dozen armed policemen or Scotland Yard detectives.

COLONEL GIDNEY IN THE ASSEMBLY.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I see no reason for the excitement that took place in the Assembly on Saturday, the 25th, unless the Indian leaders do not trust Col. Gidney and his so-called deputation which interviewed Lord Birkenhead in 1925, when Col. Gidney surrendered all and accepted the position that Anglo-Indians were Indians and claimed nothing more He accepted the position that Anglo-Indians should join up Sandhurst for Commission as cadets for the Indian regiments and therefore sepoys and katasies in the Indian Army and Navy so that driving out Anglo-Indians from the Railways would be nothing but driving out one class of Indians to make room for another. This I feel is not the policy of our Indian leaders, as they are not demanding that the Mohammadans, Sikhs or Parsees to be turned out to make room for Hindus. So what does all this mean? Is it that they have no faith in the leader of the community and that all he says is bluff and nothing but bluff.

Col. Gidney should have taken up the position that "we are Indians and demand the same rights and privileges as Indians." The best fitted Indian for the Job gets the job.—Yours, etc.,

Jhansi, Feb. 27.

J. H. ABBOTT.

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